The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873. NUMBER 257.

SILVERWARE.

TABLE SILVER.

Every variety of Useful and Ornamental Silver Ware. Rogers, Smith & Co.'s and Gorham's manufactures of Silver-Plated Ware made expressly for us. TEA SETS, CASTERS, Urns, Fruit, Berry, and Cake Stands, Knives, Spoons, &c.

A $60 TEA SET for $30.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED TO BE THE HEAVIEST PLATE IN USE.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av. 334 West Madison-st.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Copper Weather Vanes, Emblematic Signs, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent BOULEVARD CHAIRS and SETTEES. Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company. HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Centennial Commission

No. 904 WALNUT-ST.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 1873.

Proposals for Plans for the Centennial Anniversary Buildings.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and others are hereby invited to offer preliminary sketches or designs for the buildings to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the International Exhibition in 1876.

SPECIFICATIONS and other documents prepared for those desiring to compete for the design.

Together with Information as to the Sums to be paid for the plans which may be selected,

Will be furnished on application to Lewis Waln Smith, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, No. 904 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

All plans must be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission

Before Noon on the Fifteenth day of July, 1873

After which time no designs will be received.

By direction of the Committee on Plans and Architecture. A. T. GOSHORN, Chairman.

ARTESIAN WELL MEN.

In compliance with instructions from the City Council of the city of Denver, Colorado, proposals, and so marked, will be received by me for the sinking of an Artesian Well to the depth of 3,000 feet, providing flowing water is not obtained at a less depth. The Well to be six inches in diameter, and cased. Twenty-five per cent to be paid when each four hundred feet is sunk, and the balance when the contract is completed (all to be paid in currency). Bidders must state the rate per each one hundred feet, and be prepared to give sufficient bonds to insure the faithful prosecution of the work. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Work to commence by July 1.

W. J. BARKER, Chairman Committee on Water for Irrigation, Denver, Colorado.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of Wednesday, May 14, 1873, for the erection of new School House at Turner Junction.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and all information obtained at the office of the Architects, on and after May 5, 1873.

Proposals to be indorsed and addressed to the undersigned, at their office, 138 East Madison-st., Chicago.

The Directors reserve the right to themselves to reject any or all bids. W. CHAPLIN & CO., Architects.

Notice to Builders.

Proposals wanted for building a Warehouse fifty by one hundred feet, two stories and basement. Part payment to be made in real estate. Apply at 119 Madison-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED.

WANTED,

Every Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, and Wagon-maker in Cook County to call and examine a hand and foot-power machine for cutting and ripping lumber, of any thickness, dry or green. Something entirely new, constructed on new principles throughout. Small, light machine, easily conveyed from one job to another; needed in every shop; has also boring attachment. Call and see it work. 121 State-st., Room 1.

BLACKSMITHS AND BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS!!

WANTED—A number of blacksmiths and helpers. For the best workmen the highest wages paid, or piece-work. Apply at McCORMICK'S Reaper Works, Blue Island-av., near Western-av.

HOTELS.

Summer Hotel.

The new Hotel at Highland Park will be open June 1. This Hotel is only three stories high, but contains 125 rooms. It is 300 feet long, has broad halls running full length of house; 600 feet of piazza 12 feet wide; a broad deck on the top of the house, 300 feet long, overlooking Lake Michigan. It is one hour's ride from Chicago, in the growing town of Highland Park, where a pier is being built for the accommodation of pleasure excursions from Chicago. Elegant Billiard Hall, Croquet Grounds, and fine Livery Establishment in connection with the Hotel. The Hotel will be under the management of O. D. Hopkins, formerly of Stanwix Hall, Albany. For further information apply to O. D. HOPKINS, Proprietor, Highland Park, or F. P. HAWKINS, Agent H. P. B. Co., 153 Monroe-st., Room 4, Chicago.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Desirable Stores and corner Basement in Briggs House, corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

BUSINESS CARD.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE

CHAS. H. CASE,

To No. 160 Washington-st.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED OVER 16 MILLION DOLLARS.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., OF MASS.

NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ROYAL, OF LIVERPOOL.

Losses paid by above Companies amount to over $50,000,000. Dwellings, Household Furniture, Store Buildings and contents insured on favorable terms.

160 Washington-st., Chicago.

Removal.

WM. H. GRUBEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to his NEW and ELEGANT STORE,

107 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

(Methodist Church Block).

REMOVAL.

C. M. LININGTON,

IMPORTER OF HAND AND MACHINE

NEEDLES,

Has removed to 177 East Madison-st., where his friends and the trade in general can see the largest and most complete stock of Sewing Machine and Hand Needles to be found in the West, and possessing, as I do, superior advantages for importing direct, I say, without hesitation, no house in this country will or can make lower prices.

REMOVAL.

C. R. FIELD & CO.,

Real Estate and Loan Agents,

Now Occupy Room 10 Portland Block,

Southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

REMOVAL OF SPRING-BED FACTORY.

Finding my present factory entirely inadequate for my increasing business, I have purchased the steam mill property at 753, 755, and 757 State-st., and fitted the same up with the necessary machinery, etc., expressly for a manufactory of Spring-Beds and Cots, of which I make fourteen varieties. I shall remove to my new quarters about the 1st of May, after which time I shall be prepared to fill all orders, both from city and country dealers, with promptness. Dont forget the number, 753 State-st., three blocks south of old factory. L. C. BOYINGTON.

REMOVED.

The Office of the HASKELL & BARKER CAR COMPANY is removed to No. 68 Washington-st., Portland Block.

LARKIN & JENKS,

Real Estate Dealers, have removed to their new Office, 145 LaSalle-st., in the Major Block. Office on ground floor, and very convenient.

BAUER & LOEBNITZ,

ARCHITECTS,

Have removed to 84 LaSalle-st., Room 21, second story.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns is the

FEARLESS

COOKING STOVE,

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, or Wood, with Low Enameled Reservoir, or with Pipes for Heating Water for Bath Rooms, etc.

We also manufacture a large variety of

GOOD CHEAP STOVES,

Using the same quality of Iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY, BY

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,

38 & 40 Lake-st.

Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in the city and country.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Thursday, May 1, the City Office for the sale of Tickets will be at southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Commutation Tickets will be sold at this office only.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.

W. A. THRALL, Gen. P. Agt.

THE PORTSMOUTH IRON BUILDING

Association have established an agency at 48 South Clark-st., where they will be happy to receive orders and make estimates for contractors and builders. Room 3. J. H. SMITH, Agent.

SCALES.

NOTICE.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Have resumed business at

111 & 113 LAKE-ST.

A full line of Scales, Trucks, &c., on hand. All orders promptly filled.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

WE ARE

SELLING

White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.

White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros.,

219 West Madison-st.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

HARTFORD

Woven Wire Mattress

At the Company's Branch Office,

286 State-st., Chicago.

THE BEST BED IN THE WORLD.

For sale by the FURNITURE DEALERS everywhere.

J. T. STONE, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Phœnix Ins. Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Phœnix Ins. Co.,

OF ST. LOUIS.

REMOVED TO

149 & 151 Madison-st.

JAMES AYARS, JR., Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres!

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES!

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

Desirable Investment.

I am instructed by owners to offer for sale, on favorable terms, 5, 10, 20, 30, or 40 acres of the property known as the "Steel Farm," situated in Sec. 25, T. 39, R. 13, in the southwestern part of the city, bounded north and south by Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts, and east and west by Kedzie-av. and Mowry-sts.

This property adjoins Lawndale on the south, and is certain to advance rapidly in value.

The attention of Capitalists is called to this Advertisement.

Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Agent for Owners, Room 4, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

At Highland Park, large frame dwelling, with well, cistern, cellar, and lot 166x250 feet, east front. Price, $5,000. This is a bargain. If not sold soon will be for rent at $40 a month.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 54 Washington-st.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 153 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

CHEAP LOTS

At FORREST HILL, on monthly payments; beautifully located; streets graded; near depot and three railroads, west of Englewood, on Western-av. Apply to

C. L. BECKWITH, 112 and 114 South Water-st.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO

Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Bath-Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO

For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 10 cents.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCIAL.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

BANK OF MONTREAL

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE

MAJOR BLOCK,

Corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WM. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Lamar Insurance Company.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, all persons having claims against this Company are notified to appear before Frank Dennison, Esq., Master in Chancery, at his Office, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58 Bryan Block, LaSalle-st., in Chicago, and prove their claims. The undersigned will attend at said place on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. Claims not proven will not participate in the first dividend. GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys.

WE BUY AND SELL

Business Paper,

And negotiate loans on Collaterals.

WRENN & BREWSTER, Bankers,

96 Washington-st.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

Teutonia Insurance Company.

A few Policies wanted for cash. Policies in all Eastern and Chicago Co.'s bought. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

HATS.

HATS.

GREATEST VARIETY and LARGEST STOCK, at

BREWSTER'S,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses

Of every description, cleaned without removing trimmings (velvet or lace) by a new process, and by which the goods keep the same lustre and shape as when new.

A. SCHWARZ,

264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

RUBBER GOODS.

138 LAKE-ST. 138

RUBBER AND LEATHER

BELTING

Engine and Conducting Hose,

AND ALL KINDS OF

RUBBER GOODS.

E. B. PRESTON, - 138 LAKE-ST.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 30 Platt-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.

Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.

OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Authors of America's Humiliation at Vienna.

Another Congressman Robs Peter to Pay Paul.

The Indian Question to Be Considered on the President's Return.

Why Minister De Long Was Recalled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—As soon as the President returns there will be a Cabinet consultation, whereat the Indian question will be fully discussed, and some plan adopted to meet any outbreak of the savages that may occur this summer. The President is expected here at the begining of next week. In the meantime no new arrangements will be made, either as regards the Modocs or the other hostile tribes. A proposition has been made to hunt the Modocs from their stronghold in the lava-beds with blood-hounds, as was done in Florida during the Seminole war. This, however, finds no favor at the War Department, and is not likely to be adopted until all other means of dislodging them have failed. Gen. Sherman regards this as he does the scalp-bounty business, rather a dishonorable warfare, even against so heartless and treacherous an enemy as the Modocs. There are officers of the army, however, who think it will be impossible to get the Indians out of the lava-beds in any other way.

THE CABLE MONOPOLY.

In view of the action of the Atlantic Cable Company in increasing its tolls, an effort will be made to induce the Government of Newfoundland to avail itself of a clause in the charter of the Company which gives the Government power to purchase the cable at a valuation at the end of twenty years. The time will expire in 1875, and it is said the Government is disposed to act in the matter, though the Cable Company is doing its utmost to have this feature of the charter extended.

A KLEPTOMANIA LINGUIST.

George W. Scheide, who has served in several capacities as a clerk, was arrested in this city to-day, on the charge of stealing books from the Congressional Library, in which place he had been given temporary employment upon the solicitation of Representatives Myers, of Pennsylvania, and Cotton, of Iowa. In Scheide's room were found about 500 volumes belonging to the library, which, it is alleged, he has carried home by twos and threes and successfully concealed until now. Scheide is represented to be a very intelligent man, speaking some six or eight languages, and was formerly a student of medicine. He will have a hearing to-morrow.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

The Hon. Jas. H. Sloss, Representative from Alabama, has placed his back pay at the disposal of the poor people of his district, the Sixth.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OUR HUMILIATORS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Several days ago a telegram was published, giving the names of eleven gentlemen of the original Vienna Commission, who are free from any charge of irregularity. The names of the other three Commissioners who are implicated in the charges of improperly receiving money are William Mayer, Robert Sergeant, and A. E. Stiasny, together with Chief Commissioner Van Buren. So far telegrams only have been received by this Government, but a full report is expected in a few days. It is understood that all these Commissioners were appointed on the recommendation of Gen. Van Buren before Congress made any appropriation to defray the expenses attending the American display at the Exposition, and that he was cautioned to be particular in his designations. Gen. Van Buren will, however, have a fair opportunity to be heard in reply to whatever charges have been made against him, when it is hoped he will be able to establish his innocence. The statement made heretofore, that the present action of the Secretary of State against Gen. VanBuren orginated in unfriendly personal relations, has no foundation in fact, as these gentlemen had been pleasantly intimate previous to the late scandalous disclosures. The present investigation was ordered in consequence of grave charges against some of the Commissioners, and to vindicate the character of this country from even the suspicion of having improper representatives at the Vienna Exposition.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger has signified to the Secretary of State his acceptance of the appointment tendered him by the President, as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court, of this District, in general term, has overruled the motion made by the special attorney of the United States to set aside the award of $268,000 as bounty to the captors and destroyers of the Confederate vessels at New Orleans in April, 1862.

POSTAL CARDS.

Yesterday was the day fixed by the Post-Office Department for the issue of the first lot of postal-cards, but, because of the inability of the contractors to prepare the necessary quantity, distribution has been postponed for a few days.

MINISTER DE LONG'S CASE.

It is ascertained that the recall of Minister De Long from Japan was owing to his having repeatedly made presents to the Mikado. On receiving an intimation of this fact, the Secretary of State reminded him that, under general instructions to our Ministers, such proceedings were forbidden, as all presents to a sovereign must be made through his own diplomatic representative, but Minister De Long, instead of desisting, repeated the act, and was again reminded of his instructions. Besides these objections to Mr. De Long, it was thought that some other person should be appointed, who would more faithfully represent the United States. The President will, on his return, appoint a successor.

NEVADA.

Verdict in a Heavy Suit—Great Excitement—A Challenge—Three Men Shot.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 1.—The great mining suit of Raymond and Ely v. The Hermes companies, which has been pending in the United States Court at Pioche for two months, resulted to-day in a verdict in favor of the Hermes. Pioche has been greatly excited pending this suit, the result of which was made the subject of heavy betting. Forty thousand dollars changed hands thereon. A personal difficulty between the opposing counsel has grown out of the suit, resulting in the challenging of Harry J. Thornton by D. Perley, of counsel for Raymond and Ely. The excitement at Pioche is still running high.

Three men were wounded in a shooting affray to-day. One will probably die.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 2.—Five men were injured by accidents in the Belcher and Crown Point Mines to-day. In the Belcher three men dropped fifty feet down an incline by a breaking rope. One had his leg cut off and the other had broken bones.

The excitement in Pioche is unabated. A number of street fights occurred to-day. A man named Welch was wounded in a fight yesterday and died to-day.

The feverishness consequent upon important mining litigation continues. A stay of proceedings was granted to-day in the case of Raymond Ely v. Herme. Other heavy suits of the former Company against the Kentucky and Pioche Phenix companies are set for trial the present month.

Awards for Indian Supplies.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The following awards for supplies and transportation for the Indian Department were made to-day: Frank Chapman, Los Vegnes, New Mexico, transportation from Pueblo, Colorado, to Fort Defiance, New Mexico, per 100 pounds, per 100 miles, $1; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1,200,000 pounds XX flour, 100,000 pounds per month, for Red Cloud Agency, at $2.40 per 100; 1,200,000 pounds XX flour, 100,000 lbs per month, for Whetstone Agency, at $2.40 per hundred, to be delivered at Sioux City; Franklin, McVey & Co., Chicago, 69,300 lbs tobacco at 43½c; George B. Jones, Sioux City, Iowa, 90,400 lbs salt, to be delivered at Sioux City; P. H. Kelley, St. Paul, Minn., 2,000,000 lbs XX flour, 166,666 lbs per month, at $4.70, to be delivered at the Milk River Agency, Montana; 480,000 lbs XX flour, 40,000 lbs per month, at $3.17; 600,000 lbs XX flour, 50,000 lbs per month, at $3.17; 1,200,000 lbs XX flour, 100,000 lbs per month, at $3.17; 700,000 lbs XX flour, 58,000 lbs per month, at $3.17, to be delivered at Yankton; Joseph Leech, Sioux City, Iowa, 75,000 bu good mercantile wheat at 71½c, to be delivered at Sioux City; H. C. Lovell, Colorado, transportation from Pueblo, Colorado, to Los Pinos Agency, per 100 lbs per 100 miles, $1.10; John H. Martin, Cheyenne, W. T., 276,000 lbs XX flour, 23,000 lbs per month for Upper Arkansas Agency at $3.25; 500,000 lbs XX flour, 41,666 lbs per month, for the Kiowa Agency at $3.25; 138,300 lbs XX flour, 11,525 lbs per month, for Wichita Agency, at $3.25, to be delivered at Kansas City; D. J. McCann Nebraska City, transportation from Cheyenne, W. T., to Red Cloud Agency, per 100 pounds per 100 miles, $1.20. Geo. Marshall, Council Bluffs, Iowa, transportation from Fort Randall, Dakota, to Whetstone Agency, per 100 lbs per hundred miles, $1.12; A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, Minn., all transportation on the Missouri River, at special monthly rates per 100 lbs. The awards for the year have now all been made.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, Bond, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Money was active and stringent during the early hours of the day, but during the afternoon there was a gradual return to ease, and before 3 o'clock loans were made at 7 per cent. After that hour broker's balances lent down to 5 per cent. The Harlem Company is paying off $1,600,000 of matured mortgages. The money was yesterday deposited in the Bank of the Metropolis. Mercantile paper was neglected in the morning, but later became active.

STOCKS.

The stock market, generally speaking, was quiet to-day, with small fluctuations. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, C., C., & I. C., and Union Pacific, in which dealings were moderately large. The market was alternately weak and strong, but in the afternoon the depression was the most prominent feature. The course of speculation on the Stock Exchange has become so eccentric of late that it is very difficult to form any idea of the future, especially as the market is not now guided by precedents, as was formerly the case to some extent.

GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS

were quiet.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour dull and lower for all grades under $8.75. Choice family extras and fancy Minnesotas in moderate demand and firm. Good lines shipping extras scarce. Common No. 2 and superfine more plenty. The storm checks business. Sales, 6,700 barrels. Receipts, 10,703 barrels. Wheat—assortment limited and market firmer for choice and dry spring; damp lots dull and heavy; winter strong and heavy. Sales, 24,600 bushels. Receipts, 21,580 bushels.

PROVISIONS.

Pork was quiet and steady. Sales of cash and regular were 187 barrels, at $19.00 for new mess, and $18.75 for uninspected mess ordinary. For future delivery, May quoted about $19.00, and no business. Receipts, 371 packages. Cut-meats still dull and prices nominally unchanged. Dry salted shoulders, however, 7 1-16@7⅛c. Of fresh hams, 1,000 in bulk sold at 11⅛@13c per lb. Receipts, 1,347 packages. Bacon very quiet and about nominal; quotations for short clear, in the absence of business, 10@10⅛c, and long clear, 10@10⅛c. Lard easier and market active. City held at 9¼c, and quiet. Sales of 100 brls at 9⅝c, for prime steam Western. For future delivery, 1,000 tierces, May, at 9 7-16c; 1,000 tierces, June, at 9 13-16c; 500 tierces do at 9⅝c; 250 tierces, May, at 9⅝c; 500 tierces, July, at 10c. Receipts, 939 packages.

THE INDIANS.

Latest from the Lava-Beds—Troubles Threatened in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 1.—The following is received:

YREKA, May 1—Afternoon.—Capt. Silver and Mr. J. W. Johnson arrived from the front this afternoon, leaving Gen. Gillem's camp on Tuesday morning. Mr. Johnson says there has been nothing done since the battle on the 26th of April. Everything was quiet. No future policy for fighting the Modocs had been settled upon. An opinion prevailed that it would be perfect folly to attempt to whip the Modocs in the manner thus far pursued. No scouting had been done. Nothing had been heard from Cranston and the missing men, who have probably been burned. Eight bodies are known to still be on the field of battle. Capt. Mendelhall's command arrived at Camp South Tule Lake on the 28th. Gen. Davis, with an escort of twenty-five men, left Ball's this morning.

The bodies of Lieut. Sherwood and other officers arrived at Yreka this afternoon, and will be brought to this city via Reddings.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A dispatch from Yreka says that all the settlers at Butte and Bogus Creeks have left.

Batteries A and K of the Fourth Artillery have consolidated, under the command of Lieut. Leary, and Companies E and G of the Twelfth Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Cramp. There will probably be no active movement against the Modocs at present.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Sherman has received a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Canby by the Governor of Oregon, dated Feb. 6, expressing the utmost confidence in Col. Wheaton's conduct in the Modoc campaign, and saying that his plan of attack on Jan. 17, which resulted disastrously, was approved by all the most experienced frontiersmen present.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 1.—A mail-carrier who has arrived at Elko from the north, reports that the settlers at Mountain City, in the Cape district, are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Indians. Snakes and Pintes are pouring in from all directions, all in their war-paint. A public meeting had been called at Mountain City to take measures to procure arms so as to be prepared for an outbreak.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—No courier has arrived from Yreka up to 8 this evening. No further news from the Lava-Bed.

The escort with the remains of the officers last killed left Yreka this afternoon.

Lieuts. Harris and Egan, and Surgeon Seming, wounded in the last fight at the Lava-Bed, are getting along, and will probably recover.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN ARIZONA.

Gen. Crook has addressed the following letter to Delegate McCormick, of Arizona:

PRESCOTT, Arizona, April 11, 1873.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Please find inclosed two orders which sum up the Indian question in this Territory, Cochise excepted. Permit me to thank you, in behalf of myself and the troops under my command, for the able manner in which you have represented the question in Washington. We feel that we are in a great measure indebted to you for the means we have had to work with in the accomplishment of the task just finished. Although we may have some scattering depredations in some parts of the Territory, I feel that the main work is over, and the necessary corrections can be made by the Post-Commander. I expect, however, to be kept busy for several months to come watching that the Indians on the various reservations settle down in the right grooves, but I hope that by the time another election is held in the Territory I shall be able to give you another solid vote from my Indian friends. Yours, very sincerely,

GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A.

To the Hon. R. C. McCormick, M. C.

The Late James Brooks.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The remains of James Brooks will leave here on Saturday morning, in charge of his son, and will reach Grace Church, in New York City, at 5 o'clock in the evening. The funeral will take place from Grace Church at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Stone, this morning, took a plaster cast of the face of the late James Brooks, to assist him in making a marble bust of the deceased. Mr. Elder, of Richmond, Va., an old friend of Brooks, was also present to-day, gathering materials for a picture.

Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in view of the fact that the late Hon. James Brooks was one of the oldest members in the service, and following precedent in the case of the late Thaddeus Stevens, has rendered in behalf of the House of Representatives an escort to take charge of the remains until after the funeral ceremonies in New York City. A detail from the Capitol police will remove the remains from the residence of the deceased on Saturday morning to the depot, when they will be conveyed by the 8 o'clock morning New York train to that city, and be deposited in Grace Church, where they will remain until the funeral ceremonies, which will take place on Sunday. The Doorkeeper will represent the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the remains will be in charge of John T. Chauncey, one of the oldest employes of the House of Representatives, until they are removed to their final resting-place. Representative Merriam, of New York; Gov. McCormick, of Arizona; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; and J. H. Sloss, of Alabama, expressed their intention to accompany the remains and attend the funeral.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Arcadian Club, Common Council, Democratic Liberal Committee, and other associations passed resolutions expressive of their sense of grief at the death of James Brooks, and their sympathy with his bereaved family. The Tammany General Committee meet to-morrow evening, and the Associated Press to-morrow afternoon, to take appropriate action.

NEW YORK.

George Francis Train's Matinee—The Atlantic Bank—City Politics—Concert Halls.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2.—This was a field-day in the Train inquisition. After a number of witnesses, including Oliver Charlick and one medical expert, Horace H. Day, had testified to Train's sanity, and the jurors had forcibly protested against the introduction of any more similar testimony, on the ground that it was cumulative, George P. Bemis, Train's Private Secretary, was called to the stand. He rapidly sketched his cousin's extraordinary career, and fully bore him out in all his assertions. He testified that Train is a millionaire, and that his money is so invested that it cannot fail ultimately to bring him enormous wealth. He said that Train's incarceration in Dublin for debt was owing to the bad faith of James McHenry, to whom the money in question had been entrusted to pay off the obligation six months previous. After he had finished, Train himself entered the witness-box. The scene that followed was one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a court of justice. The witness, in an impassioned manner, and with graceful gestures and rapid utterance, went over his entire life from boyhood, described his education and ambitions, and sketched his various gigantic enterprises in their regular order, giving names, dates, and figures with astonishing minuteness. He said he purchased in Philadelphia the charter for a general fiscal agency for $25,000, paid $500 more to have the name changed to Credit Mobilier, and then sold his purchase to the Union Pacific Railroad for $50,000. His narrative was interspersed here and there with characteristic comments, which elicited uproarious laughter even from the Court. Once the spectators burst into loud and enthusiastic applause, which continued for several minutes. Judge Daly, after rapping for order in vain, became angry, and gave notice that should a similar demonstration occur he would have the guilty persons arrested and committed to prison. Subsequently another outbreak was on the point of commencing, but was promptly suppressed. At one time Train grew very excited when referring to his position, but immediately apologized. There was no cross-examination. The Assistant District-Attorney was afraid to tackle him. Train made an exceedingly favorable impression. The inquisition adjourned until Tuesday, with the understanding that it will be then concluded. This proposition met with considerable opposition from Train's counsel, but the jury were firm. They will probably give a verdict of "sanity" without leaving their seats.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, May 2.—Receiver Strong, of the Atlantic National Bank, reports $304,000 of securities missing. The liabilities are set down at $1,037,300; the assets which are $304,000 short, may be further changed by new developments in the investigation.

The Grand Jury, to-day, made a presentment on the subject of the suppression of concert saloons, in which they say the Excise licenses shield the proprietors, and only the owners of the premises are liable to criminal prosecution and punishment.

It is rumored that a combination has been made in the Board of Aldermen to defeat all nominations made by Mayor Havemeyer unsatisfactory to them, three Republicans, four Democrats, and one Apollo Hall being the parties. It is also asserted that no provision having been made in the new charter for the retention of Mayor Havemeyer, as in the case of heads of departments, he will go out of office with the expiration of the old charter. If the rumor be well founded, Alderman Vance, representative of the Custom-House interest, would be Mayor until the next election, provided for by the new charter, viz.: 1874.

Superintendent Kelso has ordered the police to make a census of all disreputable houses and characters in the city.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 2—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.76	38	E., brisk.	Lt rain.
Cairo	29.76	51	W., fresh.	Lt rain.
Chicago	29.66	40	N., brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.64	52	W., gentle.	H rain
Cleveland	29.42	43	E., fresh.	Threat'ng
Cheyenne	29.88	42	S., brisk.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.76	45	N. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Denver	29.94	46	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit	29.56	45	E., fresh.	Lt rain.
Keokuk	29.73	[illegible]	N. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.88	46	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.79	36	N., brisk.	Threat'ng
Omaha	29.90	53	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	29.61	46	N. E., fresh.	H rain.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States, generally cool, clearing weather, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, and higher pressure. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence southward to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, occasional rain, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperatures. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, cloudy and rainy weather, northeasterly and southeasterly winds. For Canada and New England, falling barometer, threatening weather, and rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, Boston, Portland (Me.), and Eastport, and are ordered for Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington.

Discharge of a Minor from Military Service.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—An exciting case occurred in the Probate Court to-day. Leonard A. Harris, a minor, enlisted, some time ago, in the United States Army, deserted, and came home, was arrested, and confined in Newport Barracks. His mother, Margaret Forbus, of this city, brought him before Judge Tilden, of the Probate Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. United States District-Attorney Baleman claimed that the case should be left to the Federal Courts. Judge Swing, of the United States Court, could not hear the case to-day, so Probate Judge Tilden heard the evidence—that the boy was a minor; and holding, under the United States statutes at large, being a minor, could not be held to military service, discharged him. Under the impression that prevailed during the day at the Court, and which, it is stated, was shared by Judge Tilden, the prisoner when discharged hid until after being convinced that there were no United States soldiers waiting around the Court-House to arrest him.

Bank Trouble in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Under an order of the Second Circuit Court, to-day, the Sheriff took possession of the banking house of the Jackson Insurance Company and its contents. The act was supplementary to a suit of the executor of J. G. Polk, against Kirtland & Co., of New York, for $43,000, of which firm, it is held, J. B. Kirtland, President of the Jackson Insurance Company, was a member. It is believed that the bank is solvent, and will soon reopen.

THE COURTS.

The Promised Suit Against Grain-Inspector Tompkins Commenced.

A Sample Land-Speculation—Mr. Bissell's Terms.

Railroads and Streets in Lake Township—A Suit That Will Interest Many.

Alleged Impecuniosity of a New York Sewing-Machine Company.

Bankruptcy Matters—County Court Items—The Courts in Brief, Etc.

In the matter of the People v. Wm. F. Tompkins, Chief Inspector of Grain for the city, and his sureties, State's Attorney Reed yesterday filed a precipe in debt $50,000 (the amount of the bond), and damages, $1,666.98. The Attorney will to-day file a declaration to the following effect, viz: That on the 3d July, 1871, said Tompkins was duly appointed and commissioned by the then Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the said office; that said Tompkins then and there accepted said commission and appointment, and entered on the duties thereof, the bond being executed on the 31st July, and signed by Aquila H. Pickering, John B. Lyon, Wiley M. Egan, George H. Sidwell, and David H. Lincoln, as sureties; which said bond is subject to a certain condition, whereby it is provided that if he, the said Tompkins, should faithfully and strictly discharge the duties of said office, and pay all damages to any persons who might be injured by neglect or non-observance of the law, then said bond should be void. That Tompkins discharged the duties of his office up to the 8th of April, 1873, when he was lawfully removed by the Governor, and William H. Harper appointed in his stead, who then and there entered upon his duties. That it was the duty of said Tompkins, whilst so acting as Inspector, to faithfully, strictly, and impartially inspect grain in this city, and collect the lawful fees for such inspection, and that, in pursuance of such duty, he had certain fees in his possession at the time of his being superseded by Harper, to wit, the sum of $1,666.98, which it was his duty to pay over to said Harper on demand, but which, when duly requested, he refused to do; wherefore suit is brought for the amount. Another count declares the whole amount of the bond to be due and payable.

A SAMPLE LAND-SPECULATION.

In the cause Grossman v. Bissell, to compel the defendant to specifically perform a contract for the sale by Grossman to Bissell of a piece of land measuring four acres and a little over, in the Town of Englewood, for $12,000, a supplementary answer has been filed. After all this time Bissell agrees to do all that is required, and to pay over the sum of $12,000 as soon as the complainant can make good various defects in the title. The history of this case is that of numbers of others in Cook County. The land was bought by Bissell, as he states, in good faith, the complainant to supply a good title. Bissell paid down the sum of $250, and there the matter apparently ended. The complainant, who is a German, was unable to comply with all that Bissell required, and the latter thereupon, not having in the meanwhile disposed of the property to a second party, neglected to fulfill the terms of the contract, and the bill for specific performance was filed. The defendant answered to the bill that there were various reasons why the contract should not be performed, most of which objections consisted of alleged defects in the title. Then the complainant urged that he was ready to make a good title, but he had no reason to believe Bissell would, under any circumstances, complete the purchase; and Bissell then filed a cross bill, calling on the Court to require Grossman to complete the contract, alleging that it was Grossman, and not himself, who failed to observe his obligations. Then he also filed the supplementary answer, declaring his willingness to pay over the money whenever the complainant shall elect to receive it, and supply the defects in his title. So the parties have now come to an understanding on precisely the same footing as they started on ten months ago, having incurred a cost of several hundreds of dollars for their fun.

RAILROADS AND STREETS IN LAKE TOWNSHIP.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway file a bill in the Circuit Court, asking for an injunction restraining the Town of Lake from opening up a certain road. Complainants aver that they are owners of part of the n e ¼ of Sec. 21, T. 38, Range 14, E, containing 18.8 acres, acquired from Judd & Sherman in 1852, which land they purchased exclusively for railroad purposes; that the requirements or space of each company are very great; that the purchase of said property was made at a time when the same was a long way out of the city, purposely that they might have exclusive use of the same, without interruption, and that they require all of it for the transaction of their business; but the Town of Lake, a corporation in Cook County, pretend, by their Board of Trustees, to have passed an ordinance to open a public street through a portion of said property; that the opening of such street would destroy the value of said premises for railroad purposes; that the public good does not require that the road should be extended in the direction intended, and, even if its construction should please some few parties, its non-construction would prove a greater public benefit; that, if the street should be opened, it would be useless to the public by reason of the many railroad tracks on and across it, and on which cars are constantly running; and that the lives of parties attempting to travel on said street would be continually in jeopardy and peril; wherefore complainants seek relief in the court of equity, and ask that an injunction may be issued restraining the Town from opening up such street and from prosecuting their petition in the Circuit Court of Cook County to have damages assessed by reason of the opening thereof.

ALLEGED IMPECUNIOSITY OF A SEWING-MACHINE CONCERN.

Benjamin P. Hutchinson files a bill for injunction in the Circuit Court against the Manhattan Sewing-Machine Company and T. C. Estee. Complainant alleges that the said Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, has, for the past two years, carried on business in this city, where they transacted their Western business, and that their Chicago office controlled all the property and effects of the Company in a large portion, if not all, the Western States; that Estee has been the sole acting agent of the Company for the past two years; that the Company became indebted to complainant in $1,728.30 for rent; that, on the 20th day of February last, the Company, not being able to pay their indebtedness in Chicago, executed and delivered to Estee, as Trustee, for himself and other creditors of the Company, a chattel mortgage upon all the property of the Company under Estee's control, providing that, unless the debts should be paid by the 20th of April, 1873, said property should become absolutely forfeited to Estee for the use of himself and the other creditors; that complainant does not know the exact value of the property so mortgaged, but believes it to amount to $50,000; that ever since the 20th April Estee has been in possession of all the said property, and has been collecting notes and claims, and disposing of the personal property, goods, and chattels; that he has paid a large part, or all, of his own debts, but refuses to pay complainant's claim; that Estee has not executed the trust fairly; that he has received enough to pay all the secured debts, and still refuses to pay complainant; wherefore complainant seeks relief in a court of equity, and asks for an injunction restraining Estee from collecting notes and accounts, and from delivering to the Manhattan Sewing Machine Company the notes or any property in his hands, and from parting with the possession of said property except by order of the Court.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Elisha Hall petitions, in the Supreme Court, for a decree of divorce separating him from his wife Lucretia. She of the chaste name, he avers, instead of possessing the innate grace and dignity of the renowned Roman matron whom Sextus treated so shamefully, is in the habit of using obscene language towards his two children, the fruit of a former marriage. She is cruel, too, and pinches complainant and his two children so that the marks remain for days. The unhappy couple were married in December last, yet complainant feels called upon to state that they have no children. Lucretia at times threatens the lives of defendant and the two offshoots of the former union, and occasionally threatens to imitate the original Lucretia's example and commit suicide. On the 27th day of March matters came to a head in the Hall Wigwam, and complainant made up his mind to sue for divorce.

Elizabeth Russell files a bill for divorce against her husband, Milton, charging him with desertion, and on several occasions, treating her cruelly, being a drunkard, and, finally, an adulterer. Defendant is earning $20 a week, and on that slim salary allows his weak brain to entertain free-love notions; and the Woodhullish altar to which he bows is the frail form of one Nellie Buckingham. Even to his affinity he is not as constant as he might be, and the final count on which he is arraigned is supported by various confessions of marital infidelity which he has made to his intimate friends. Under these circumstances, Elizabeth's usually calm frame of mind is ruffled, and she seeks solace in a decree of divorce, which in all probability she will obtain.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE ACCOUNTS.

James Long, Assignee of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, yesterday reported a balance on hand for the 1st May of $75,583.86. The balance on the 1st April was $75,391.86.

Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, who reported $48,509.16 on the 1st April, now reports a cash balance on hand of $48,307.04.

T. C. Hoag, Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, reports $45,485.94 on hand, as compared with $38,390.50 on the 1st April. The present balance includes a final dividend of $959,902 received during the month from the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company.

The above were reported to the Register.

The Assignee of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company yesterday filed his report with the Clerk of the Court, for the month of April, of moneys received and expended. The total receipts are $37,038.71, and expenses $226.19, leaving, with previous balances, a total balance in bank of $79,919.15.

SHARP ON A WOULD-BE TENANT.

Simon Pick says he has been deluded by a landlord who wanted to collect two rents for the same house. He brings action in the Circuit Court in trespass in the case against John T. Muller, whom he charges with the following sharp practice. He avers that on the 14th of April, 1873, he leased from Muller a two-story frame house, No. 73 Blue Island avenue, for the current year, at the rate of $60 per month, and, on the drawing out of a lease, paid Muller $300 for the first five months' rent; that he now discovers that Muller had already rented the same premises to one Treulich, whose lease bore date April 1. Wherefore, he wishes to have Muller arrested and brought to court to make reparation for his villainy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

In the matter of the application of Henry Wieland for set-off, against the Home Insurance Company, the Court yesterday granted a decree for $1,445 in favor of the petitioner, to be paid, pro rata, as to other creditors. The amount due by Wieland was $500, and by the Company to him $2,000.

An order for payment of costs, in the matter of the Union Screw and Bolt Company, was yesterday made.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

John Forsythe yesterday filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, against Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security Fire Insurance Company, for set-off, alleging that he is creditor on insurance policies in the aggregate of $11,000, and a debtor on a number of notes aggregating $5,000. He charges that the Assignee is about to dispose of his property in satisfaction of the notes, and prays that he may be enjoined from doing so.

Thomas Buckly, Assignee of the Home Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday brought suit in assumpsit in the United States District Court, against Abbie Macalister, administratrix of the estate of John Macalister, damages $4,000; and against Michael R. Keegan, damages $1,000.

Judge J. C. Hopkins yesterday completed his labors in the District Court, and left for home, carrying with him the hearty good wishes of the bar practising in the two courts. Judge Blodgett will attend to the unfinished business.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the following judgments were entered: R. E. Jenkins, etc., v. John d'Arcy, $690; Jacob Stowe and H. Hotchkiss, et al., $558.50; W. W. Taylor v. E. Keesebery, $905; R. Seegor v. Edwin R. T. Armstrong, $885.62; Louisville *Courier-Journal* Company v. Warner's Proprietary Medicine Company, $848.14; J. D. Haven v. Wm. Haythorn, $3,011.09, and T. M. Davis, et. al. v. H. W. Brown, et. al., $1,203.34.

Caroline T. Gannt, of Poughkeepsie, files a petition in the Superior Court, asking for restoration of a judgment obtained by her on the 22d of December, 1870, against one James Green, by which the Sheriff levied upon Lot 5, of Block 15, in Walcott's Addition to Chicago. Subsequently complainant filed a declaration in the cause in an action for debt upon a judgment recovered at Poughkeepsie; Green defaulted, and a judgment in rem against the property levied upon was entered for $9,042.74; the papers in the cause were burned in the fire. Complainant also files a bill for the protection of the same property.

The case of H. Francis v. the Chicago & Pacific Railroad was concluded, before Judge Gary, yesterday forenoon. Complainant has filed his bill to compel the railroad to pay damages for running their line in front of Block 14, Pierce's Addition to Holstein. Complainant avers that his lots are damaged by the proximity of the track. The case was taken under advisement by the Court.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

No objection having been filed to the special assessment roll, as specified in the application of last Monday, it was ordered that they be confirmed.

The will of David McCarthy was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Bridget McCarthy, under a bond to be approved, of $28,000.

Laura N. Stark was appointed guardian of her children, Mary Amelia and James Landon, under a bond of $161,000, to be approved.

Considerable time was consumed at the County Court, yesterday, in trying whether one James H. Simonds was, or was not a lunatic. That the party was non compos mentis, was apparent, but as he was a hard drinker, the question arose as to whether his mental defects were not the results of an attack of delirium tremens. Finally the jury came to the conclusion that his lunacy was of pure, unadulterated kind.

The will of Henry Berger was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Maria Berger under a bond, to be approved, of $8,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—John Forsythe v. Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security Fire Insurance Company; bill for set-off.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas Buckley, Assignee of the Home Insurance Company, v. Abbie Macalister, as Administrator of the estate of John Macalister; assumpsit, $4,000.—Same v. Michael R. Keegan; same, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,769—John Anderson and Martin C. Peterson v. Joel Lull and James Paik; trespass, $10,000. 6,770—Benjamin P. Hutchinson v. Manhattan Sewing Machine Company and T. C. Estee; bill for injunction. 6,771—Same v. Lee & Adler; debt $390, for rent of basement of 420 Wabash avenue. 6,772, 3, 4—Appeals. 6,775—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company v. Town of Lake and Zenas Coleman; bill for injunction. 6,776—Delcea v. Eva Arnold; divorce on ground of desertion. 6,777—H. W. Scott v. Moses Harris; covenant, $2,500. 6,778—Simon Peck v. John J. Mullan; trespass on the case $600. 6,779—People v. Wm. H. Thompkins, Aquila H. Pickering, John B. Lyon, Wiley M. Egan, Geo. H. Sidwell, David H. Lincoln; debt $50,000; damages $1,666.98. 6,780—Charles A. Belden v. John Miller et al.; debt. 6,781—Ingraham et al. v. Lemuel S. Mallory; trespass on the case $500. 6,782—H. W. Neider et al. v. H. Haslop; petition to restore judgment. 6,783—W. Moses Wellner v. Hugh Maher; assumpsit $2,000. 6,784—J. B. Betchradsky et al. v. Henry W. Harris; assumpsit $400. 6,785—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,256—Caroline Huitter v. Phillip Huitter; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,257—Caroline T. Gannt v. James Green; petition to restore judgment. 43,258-9—Appeal. 43,260—Ruben Hoffheim et al. v. Wm. D. Nichols and John D. Gardiner; assumpsit, $3,000. 43,261—Elizabeth v. Milton Russell; divorce on grounds of desertion, cruelty, drunkenness and adultery. 43,262—Bridget Barry v. Maria and Michael Crow; petition for partition of tenant right of Lot 5 in Block 124 in School Section Addition to Chicago. 43,263—appeal. 43,264—Moses W. Lester v. Lena S. Taylor and John B. Taylor; assumpsit, $151.80. 43,265—Caroline T. Gannt v. Thomas Brooks; bill for partition of Lot 5, Block 15, of Wolcott's Addition to Chicago. 43,266—Orson B. Southworth v. John McNally; appeal. 43,267—Richard P. Derickson et al. v. John Kean; assumpsit, $760. 43,268—Elisha v. Lucretia Hall; decree on ground of cruelty. 43,269—R. J. Potter v. F. M. Atkinson; assumpsit, $600.

Biggest Story Yet of That April Snow-Storm.

Yankton (Dakota) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Some idea may perhaps be formed of the heaviness of the snow-fall when it is stated that by 3 o'clock on the afternoon that the storm set in the Missouri River was covered 6 or 8 inches deep with snow and slush that fell too rapidly to melt, and formed a crackling and rustling surface as thick as porridge, or the mingled snow, water and sand through which a foot passenger trudges in the city after a thaw. Eye witnesses say that a man in snow-shoes could have walked across the river on this floating snow-drift.

RAILROADS.

The New Illinois Law.

Text of the Bill Which Passed Both Houses of the General Assembly, May 1, 1873.

The following is the Railroad bill as finally passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of Illinois, on the 12th inst.:

A BILL for an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State, and to repeal an act entitled "an act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights on said roads," approved April 7, A. D. 1871.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* If any railroad corporation, organized or doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation, or general law of this State, now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, or any railroad corporation organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any other State, and doing business in this State, shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight, of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its track, or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this State which it has the right, license, or permission to use operate, or control, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. If any railroad corporation aforesaid shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll, or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its said road, or upon any branches thereof, or upon any railroads connected therewith, which it has the right, license, or permission to operate, control, or use, within this State, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. If any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect, or receive, for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, upon its railroad, for any distance, within its State, the same, or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received for the transportation, in the same direction, for any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive, at any point upon its railroad, a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class or like quantity, than it shall, at the same, charge, collect, or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, over its railroad, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall, at the same time, be charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction, over any portion of the same railroad, of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, at the same point upon its railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, for any distance, the same or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation on any railroad car or cars of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad; all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly, or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken, against such railroad corporation, as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act, and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such railroad corporation, that the railway station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of toll or compensation, for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance than for the shorter distance, is a railway station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, wholly or in part within this State. *Provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets, as the same are now issued by such corporations.

SEC. 4. Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling, or delivering freights, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000), nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), for the first offense; and for the second offense not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), nor more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and for the third offense not less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000), nor more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000); and for every subsequent offense and conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000): *Provided,* that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

SEC. 5. The fines hereinbefore provided for may be recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and there may be several counts joined in the same declaration as to extortion and unjust discrimination, and as to passengers and freight rates, and rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, and for receiving, handling, or delivering freights. If, upon the trial of any cause instituted under this act, the jury shall find for the people, they shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000), nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), and the Court shall render jugment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been once before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), nor more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000); and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been twice before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, with respect to extortion or unjust discrimination, they shall return such finding with their verdict and shall assess and return with their verdict, the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000), nor more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000); and in like manner for every subsequent offense and conviction such defendant shall be liable to a fine of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000); *Provided,* that in all cases under the provisions of this act a preponderance of evidence in favor of the people shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict and judgment for the people.

SEC. 6. If any such railroad corporation shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, ask, demand, charge, or receive of any person or corporation any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any passengers, goods, merchandize, or property, or for receiving, handling, or delivering freights, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation in its charges therefor, the person or corporation so offended against may, for each offense, recover of such railroad corporation, in any form of action, three times the amount of the damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the Court where the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as a part of the costs of the case.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of this act are violated by any railroad corporation in this State, and to visit the various stations upon the line of each railroad for that purpose, as often as practicable; and whenever the facts, in any manner ascertained by said Commissioners, shall in their judgment warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any railroad corporations which may violate the provisions of this act. Such suits and prosecutions may be instituted in any county in this State, through or into which the line of the railroad corporation sued for violating this act may extend. And such Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are hereby authorized, when the facts of the case presented to them shall, in their judgment, warrant the commencement of such action, to employ counsel to assist the Attorney-General in conducting such suit on behalf of the State. No suits commenced by said Commissioners shall be dismissed, except said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and the Attorney-General shall consent thereto.

SEC. 8. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are hereby directed to make, for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this State, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and said freight and cars on each of said railroads; and said schedule shall, in all suits brought against any such railroad corporations, wherein is in any way involved the charges of any such railroad corporation, for the transportation of any passenger or freight or cars, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken, in all courts of this State, as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said Commissioners shall, from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When such schedules shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause publication thereof to be made for three successive weeks, in some public newspaper in the City of Springfield, in this State: *Provided,* that the schedules thus prepared shall not be taken as prima facie evidence as herein provided until schedules shall have been prepared and published as aforesaid for all the railroad companies now organized under the laws of this State, and until the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874, or until ten days after the meeting of the next session of this General Assembly, provided a session of the General Assembly shall be held previous to the 15th day of January aforesaid. All such schedules, purporting to be printed and published as aforesaid, shall be received and held, in all such suits, as prima facie the schedules of said Commissioners, without further proof than the production of the paper in which they were published, together with the certificate of the publisher of said paper that the schedule therein contained is a true copy of the schedule furnished for publication by said Commissioners, and that it has been published the above specified time; and any such paper, purporting to have been published at said city, and to be a public newspaper, shall be presumed to have been so published at the date thereof, and to be a public newspaper.

SEC. 9. In all cases under the provisions of this act, the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided. All fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county in which the suit is tried, by the person collecting the same, in the manner now provided by law, to be used for county purposes. The remedies hereby given shall be regarded as cumulative to the remedies now given by law against railroad corporations, and this act shall not be construed as repealing any statute giving such remedies. Suits commenced under the provisions of this act shall have precedence over all other business, except criminal business.

SEC. 10. The term "railroad corporation," contained in this act, shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies, or individuals now owning or operating, any railroad, in whole or in part, in this State; and the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms, and companies, and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carries upon any of the lines of railways in this State (street railways excepted), the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 11. An act entitled "An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights on said roads," approved April 7, A. D. 1871, is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect nor repeal any penalty incurred, or right accrued, under said act prior to the time this act takes effect, nor any proceedings or prosecutions to enforce such rights or penalties.

THE COURT-HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A visit to "Kentucky Block," and a careful study of the novel plans there on exhibition, suggested the propriety of a few modest words from one who certainly is disinterested, except so far as the grandeur and beauty of this city are concerned. I am wholly unacquainted with the architects.

Among the large number of plans submitted, there are several which display no ordinary degree of architectual skill. They are worthy of respect for their ingenuity and beauty. And, as a whole, they reflect credit upon the city. Still, it must be confessed that but very few of these plans—perhaps only one—rises into the high and pure atmosphere of Genius.

Many of these plans indicate talent, and would answer well for palaces, or hospitals, or churches, or mosques, or synagogues; for aqueducts or prisons, Masonic lodges or hotels. But there should be, and is, an eternal fitness in things. What is wanted is *the most suitable* building that can be had for the public uses of a great city,—a Court-House, perfectly safe, durable, and convenient, combining, moreover, a lofty ideal, a standard of taste, that shall fill the eye of every beholder with a sense of *something* nobler, and grander, and more beautiful than he sees. Utility must be the *first* consideration. It is a building for important business uses, not for music and the graces,—for work, not recreation. But Beauty is also useful. It has its aims, and they are high. Every man recognizes it in some form, and bows before it.

There are thousands of poor artisans in Chicago to whom Beauty is more than a dream. A fine building yields them as much pleasure as it yields to the most cultivated lover of art. It is an instinct, the existence and nature of which no one can explain. We, therefore, in the new Court-House, after having supplied the common utility, must pay due regard to that deeper and finer utility called Beauty.

Our new Court-House should rank among the finest architectural works of modern times; and it will take such rank if everything in the shape of corrupt influence in behalf of this or that plan is scattered to the winds, and the final judgment is reached by considerations only of the most useful, the most beautiful, and the true.

How are we to arrive at the best conclusion? If the architects were excluded and the public admitted, the solution of this question would be simpler.

Every competing architect naturally prefers his own plan to all others, and, therefore, he is an unfit critic on the works of others. If any class are to be excluded, surely it should be this class of competing architects, who, by badgering the Aldermen, dwelling upon the merits of their own works and the demerits of better works than their own, create a confusion of mind ill-adapted to a true judgment. Besides, what is the meaning of this mysterious Star-Chamber business? Why are the peopled excluded? Why must every one go to the trouble of obtaining a pass? Why is there a Circumlocution Office?

Experience has bitterly taught us that no public officer is infallible, be he an Alderman or member of the Board of Public Works, or even a member of Congress. He may have a keen eye for the faults of others, and be perfectly blind to his own. Such men have been gently influenced in the past, and they may be gently influenced in the future.

Now, the people are determined that there shall be no rottenness about this matter. It must be done fairly, openly, honestly, or, by the heaven above us, those who have to pay for the work will prevent it from being done at all!

Who doubts that there has been a great deal of secret talk over these plans? There is nothing more suspicious than secrecy; and there should be no secrecy. The public have a right to see these plans, and that, too, without any restrictions whatever.

The doors should be opened, and every man, woman, and child should cordially be invited to take a look at these shadows of the new Court-House. An intelligent public sentiment will then be formed; and this sentiment will be a truer one, I have no doubt, than the present Committee, surrounded as they are by "buzzards," will be able to form.

Does any one doubt that the "Chamber of Commerce" is a beautiful building? Is not this fact as patent to every carpenter, and mason, and laborer in the city as the most *cultivated Alderman,* or the *most accomplished* member of the Board of Public Works?

Is not the whole world agreed in regard to the beauty of the "Venus" or the "Apollo?" Who that looks upon such perfect works feels a doubt?

The grandeur of "St. Peter's" impresses every one,—the humblest as well as the most gifted.

The Cathedral of Milan is a marvel of beauty,—a beauty universally acknowledged; and so with the "Alhambra," and a thousand other magnificent works that might be named.

Such being a fact indisputable, this barring the public out from "Kentucky Block" seems both unwise and outrageous. What decent excuse can be made for such exclusiveness? Let the people in, and the moral atmosphere will be purer. All schemes of self-interest will be exterminated. The public will soon discover where the highest merit lies. Yours respectfully,

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

Woman-Suffrage Anniversary—National Woman-Suffrage Association.

The Twenty-fifth Woman-Suffrage Anniversary will be held in Apollo Hall, Twenty-seventh street, New York, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who called the first Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, 1848, will be present to give their reminiscences. That Convention was scarcely mentioned by the local press; now, over the whole world, equality for woman is demanded. In the United States, Woman-Suffrage is the chief political question of the hour. Great Britain is deeply agitated upon the same topic; Germany has a Princess at the head of its National Woman's Rights Organization. Portugal, Spain, and Russia have been aroused. In Rome, an immense meeting, composed of the representatives of Italian Democracy, was recently called in the old Coliseum; one of its resolutions demanded a reform in the laws relating to woman and a re-establishment of her natural rights. Turkey, France, England, Switzerland, Italy, sustain papers devoted to woman's enfranchisement. A Grand International Woman's Rights Congress is to be held in Paris in September of this year, to which the whole world is invited to send delegates, and this Congress is to be under the management of the most renowned Liberals of Europe. Come up, then, friends, and celebrate the Silver Wedding of the Woman's Suffrage Movement. Let our Twenty-fifth Anniversary be one of power; our reform is everywhere advancing; let us redouble our energies and our courage.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, President.
MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, Ch'n Ex. Com.

Many of the following may be expected to speak, and perhaps persons from abroad.

Lucretia Mott, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New Jersey; Mathilda Anneke, Wisconsin; the Rev. Olympia Brown, Connecticut; A. J. Duniway, Oregon; Sarah E. Vibbert, Massachusetts; Laura De Force Gordon, California; Belva A. Lockwood, District Columbia; Elizabeth A. Merriweather, Tennessee; Lavina C. Dundore, Maryland; Isabella Beecher Hooker, Connecticut; Catherine V. Waite, Illinois; Charlotte B. Wilbour, New York; Phebe Cozens, Missouri; Emily Pitts Stevens, California; L. Devereux Blake, New York; Mary F. Thomas, Indiana; Mathilde F. Wendt; Sarah R. T. Williams, Ohio; Catherine F. Stebbins, Michigan; Paulina W. Davis, Rhode Island; Mrs. W. F. Channing, Rhode Island; Mrs. E. W. Willard, Vermont; Mary Godbe, Utah; Martha C. Wright, New York; Laura Curtis Bullard, New York; Helen M. Bernard, District Columbia; Lucy A. Snowe, Maine; Sarah Pugh, Pennsylvania; Maria Mott Davis, Pennsylvania; Ellen C. Sargent, California; Clara Nieman, New York; Elizabeth S. Bladen, Pennsylvania; Jane Graham Jones, Illinois; Mary F. Davis.

WALL-STREET BLOODSHED.

Jay Gould Assaulted While at Lunch in Delmonico's.

From the New York Sun, April 30.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly before 3 o'clock, Mr. Jay Gould, accompanied by several friends, entered the Tombs Police Court and complained that he had been assaulted in Delmonico's, on Broad street, by Mr. Joseph J. Marrin. A warrant was placed in the hands of Sergeant Quinn for Marrin's arrest.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Gould and Mr. Osborn, one of his brokers, went to lunch in Delmonico's, on Broad street. The counters were crowded, and the two gentlemen sat opposite each other enjoying the fare and conversing. In a little time, that is, about a quarter past 2, Mr. Joseph J. Marrin, a lawyer of 64 Wall street, approached Mr. Gould, and, laying his right hand on the back of Mr. Gould's chair, leaned over his left shoulder and said: "Mr. Gould, I have tried to get an interview with you and failed. Will you tell me now when you intend to settle a certain matter pertaining to a client of mine?"

"This is not the proper time or place for such business," Mr. Gould answered.

"I have sent a score of letters to you on the subject," Mr. Marrin rejoined, "and you have not replied to one of them."

"I have not got time to reply to a score of letters from you in one week," Mr. Gould answered.

"Will you appoint a time now, when I can have a talk with you?" Mr. Marrin asked.

"I'm eating lunch," Mr. Gould answered, "and do not wish to be disturbed."

"G—d d—you," Mr. Marrin exclaimed, "then this is the only way I have of getting even with you?" and he suddenly drew back his left hand, and drove his clenched fist into Mr. Gould's face, hitting him in the nose and mouth.

The blood spurted over the table. Mr. Charles Snively, who witnessed the assault, rushed between the two men. Mr. Gould arose calmly and placed his handkerchief to his nose. Mr. Osborn hastily drew forth his handkerchief also, and Mr. Gould gratefully accepted it, as his own was soon saturated. Mr. Marrin's friends gathered around him and shunted him to the sidewalk.

Mr. Longi hastened to render assistance, and, at Mr. Osborn's request, a carriage was called. Mr. Osborn supported Mr. Gould to the sidewalk, and the two gentlemen entered the carriage, and were driven off.

Mr. Marrin was formerly the partner of Judge Cardozo, and has an extensive practice.

[A reporter subsequently had an interview with Marrin's "big brother," with the following result:]

Big Brother—Well, it began as far back as Black Friday. You will remember that shortly after the Black Friday troubles, the Grand Opera-House was attached. The case was taken before Judge Daly, who refused to vacate the order of attachment. Fisk and Gould resolved relentlessly to follow the men who caused the attachment. Their first victim was Mr. Orlando W. Joslyn, who by their order was arrested on a charge of perjury. Among the affidavits used in the application for the attachment was that of Mr. Charles C. Allen, a member of the firm of W. F. Livermore & Co. Fisk and Gould asserted that his affidavit was a perjury, and on Nov. 1, 1869, Mr. Allen was arrested in his office. He was taken before Justice Dowling and bailed in $5,000. Well, this indictment for perjury against Mr. Joslyn and Mr. Allen was quashed by the Grand Jury. After this my brother advised his client, Mr. Allen, to bring an action against Fisk and Gould for malicious prosecution, which he did.

Reporter—And how did it end?

Big Brother—Fisk and Gould offered to compromise. Fisk is dead, and Gould has not carried out the agreement.

Reporter—Do you mean to say that Fisk and Gould promised to pay a certain sum as damages or compensation for the injury done your brother's client?

Big Brother—No, not to pay any money, but to do *something* for Mr. Allen which should be an equivalent.

Reporter—And this has not been done?

Big Brother—No, and that is the cause of the trouble to-day. That's all about it.

Reporter—There's something more yet. Please bring your story down to a fine point, so that we may see exactly where the blow came in.

Big Brother (smiling)—Well, my brother has written several letters within a short time to Mr. Gould, asking him to do what he promised for Mr. Allen. Mr. Gould has not answered these letters. To-day my brother, hearing that Mr. Gould was down town, determined to bring things to an issue. He spoke to him as you may have heard, while he was at lunch in Delmonico's. Mr. Gould treated my brother in a way in which no gentleman ought to be treated, and which no gentleman could allow to pass. My brother thereupon smacked his face.

Here everybody laughed. Mr. J. J. Marrin smiled grimly.

"Mr. Marrin," the *Sun* reporter said to the pugilist, "what measures do you suppose Mr. Gould will take?"

"A sponge and a bit of plaster," said Mr. Marrin, the pugilist.

At midnight Mr. Marrin had not been arrested. Mr. Gould declined to see the reporters.

A HOLOCAUST.

Seven Persons Meet a Fiery Death.

From the Laporte (Ind.) Argus, May 1.

It is not often that we are called upon to record such an agonizing occurrence as that which took place last Saturday night about a mile and a half from Otis (Salem Crossing) in this county. A man has his whole family wrested from him in the short space of an hour. The house and land belonged to one August Kallies, who had bought it about six months ago. The house stood on a little knoll of ground, a well alongside of it, and a new barn, just completed, stood a few rods away. Saturday passed, a calm, pleasant day, and at evening the family, consisting of an old man, Friedrich Nast, the father of Mrs. Kallies, Mr. and Mrs. Kallies, a brother of the latter, four children, named Wilhelmina, Wilhelm, August, and Friedrich, and Wilhelm Jonas, a little baby boy, a nephew, their ages ranging from 2 to 8 years, gathered under the roof, and were soon wrapped in slumber. The mother with usual solicitude, takes her sewing up-stairs, and is engaged in her labor of love for her family, when at 11:45 she detects the smell of smoke. She rushes down, and finds her worst fears realized; bursting open the door leading into the kitchen she finds it filled with smoke and flame; filled with horror she awakes her husband, her father, and her brother, the latter well-nigh a helpless cripple, and calls to them to save the children. Her brother seizes two in his arms, but is quickly pitifully burned on feet and hands, and in a paroxysm of pain and fear they drop from his hands. He hobbles out and falls at the door step, and beholds his sister at the window with a child in each arm piteously shrieking to him to save them. He goes to the window and while attending to rescue them, is struck to the ground by a falling fire-brand. He then sees her sink to the ground, and turns his attention to his brother, who madly tries to rush into the building. Stupefied by grief and despair, they stand there, and no sound from the burning building is heard save the crackle and snap of the burning timbers. Sympathizing neighbors are now at hand, and do all that kindness and charity can do. The cripple, who was so severely burned about the arms, hands, head, and feet, was conveyed to a neighbor's house, and the husband, now alone in the world, was taken to his brother's residence in Westville.

The fire flickered on till morning and search was made for the remains, but beyond a few charred and blackened bones and cindered flesh, all of which could be put into a candle-box, there was nothing to show what the bodies of seven human beings resembled.

The Coroner was summoned and an inquest held on Sunday afternoon. The facts hereinbefore stated were substantially elicited, but no evidence as to the origin or cause of the fire could be adduced. The stoves were cold, as was testified by Gottlieb Nast, the escaped cripple, who felt of them as he groped his way out. When he saw the fire, it appeared to be on the outside, and burning from all quarters. How a house completely isolated should catch fire accidentally is very mysterious indeed. Various rumors are afloat, but they are not in a sufficiently credible shape to put in print yet.

The house was constructed of hewed logs, was one and a half stories in height, and, as we understand, had but a single narrow door to it. The only plausible hypothesis now is, that the old man, being an inveterate smoker, took his pipe to bed with him, and when he went to sleep it dropped on the floor and set fire to the house. This is scarcely probable however.

THE APACHE CAMPAIGN.

Orders by Gen. Crook.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, April 3, 1873.

The following memorandum of instructions is hereby published for the guidance of officers commanding troops stationed on the several Indian Reservations in this Department:

First—With a view to bringing the straggling bands and families still at large upon reservations, and to serve as a nucleus for the establishment of civil government, a small number of the Indians recently used as scouts will be retained in service under existing laws at each of the reservations hereafter specified.

Each of these detachments will be under command of an officer, designated by the Department Commander, who will have charge, under supervision of the commanding officer of the post, of their clothing and accounts; but the post commander may communicate with them direct, at any and all times.

These Indians will be selected from among the best of the several tribes, and will be liable to be mustered out for misconduct towards the Indians of their own or other tribes, or other good cause, and their places filled by others duly selected. They will constitute the police force of the reservations, and, while required to attend regular musters and inspections, will not only be allowed, but will be required, to cultivate the soil and perform the various industries prescribed by the Indian Department, the same as other Indians.

They will be used from time to time, upon application of the agent or the commanding officer's own motion, to preserve the peace, report and correct any irregularities that may occur among their own or other tribes in the vicinity.

Second—Commanding officers will aid the duly authorized agents in instructing the Indians in and establishing among them civil government in its simplest form, enabling them to settle their differences according to the usages of civilization, gradually showing them its benefits as contrasted with their own barbarous forms and customs.

To do this effectually will require different forms to suit the peculiarities of different tribes, and the agents of the several reservations are requested to meet the officers commanding the military on their respective reservations, and agree upon the necessary forms, being careful not to make them too complicated at first for the comprehension of the tribes to which they are to be applied, leaving them to be enlarged with their capabilities, so that when the auxiliary force can be dispensed with, they will be capable of self-government, and eventually become good citizens.

While they should not be judged harshly for acts which in civil codes would constitute minor offenses, care should always be taken that they do not succeed in deceiving their agents and the officers in matters of great import, being careful to treat them as children in ignorance, not in innocence.

Perfect harmony between the Indian and War Departments, on duty together, is absolutely necessary in treating Indians so lately hostile and so apparently incorrigible, and the Department Commander earnestly enjoins this harmony, and directs in case of difference in matters where the line is not plainly marked, that officers carefully avoid such difference being made known to the Indians and that they refrain from any overt act in the matter at issue until instructions from these headquarters shall have been received.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. CROOK.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, April 9, 1873.

The operations of the troops in this department in the late campaigns against the Apaches entitle them to a reputation second to none in the annals of Indian warfare.

In the face of obstacles heretofore considered insurmountable, encountering rigorous cold in the mountains, followed in quick succession by the intense heat and arid wastes of the desert, not infrequently at dire extremities for want of water to quench their prolonged thirst, leaving their animals when stricken by pestilence, or the country became too rough to be traversed by them, and, carrying on their backs such meagre supplies as they might, they persistently followed on, and, plunging unexpectedly into chosen positions in lava-beds, caves, and canons, they had outwitted and beaten the wiliest of foes with slight loss, comparatively, to themselves, and finally closed an Indian war that has been waged since the days of Cortes.

While the Department Commander is aware that this task has been performed in pursuance of commissions held, and obligations assumed, with a high sense of duty and honor, it is due to the officers and men engaged that they should know that the task has not been a thankless one, but that distinguished officers of the Civil and War Departments, the General of the Army and of the division, have advised him of their appreciation of the services thus rendered.

[Here follows a long list of names and services.]

THE SNY LEVEE.

Views of Capt. Corthell, Chief Engineer of the Work—Practical Tests of the Success of the Enterprise—No Water in the Sny when the Work is Completed.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 29, 1873.

To the Editor of the Hannibal Courier:

DEAR SIR: If you can give me a place in your columns, I would like to state a few facts connected with the Sny Island Levee,—facts that will not only be satisfactory to those who are personally interested in this great work, but also to the much larger number of intelligent citizens of this place, who are anxious to see solid and substantial enterprises succeed.

In the midst of the popular excitement over railroads and bridges, the Sny Levee enterprise has progressed and become half completed, without attracting the attention of people generally; but you may be assured that the result of this Levee construction will bring to Hannibal substantial and lasting benefits, and will soon become an important element in her growth.

It is true that we have had no unusually high water thus far to test the ability of the Levee bank to withstand the wash of the river currents. In regard to that, the fact that nearly all the bank is built of a hard, compact, clayey loam, and put up with flat slopes, with scrapers, will lead us to believe that we will have no trouble with the bank itself.

What I wish particularly to speak of is the facts connected with the interior drainage of the district. The water we have had thus far this year is as good a test as we need, in order to decide whether the work will be a success. It was claimed, at the outset of this work, that the Sny would become a drain for the country, and would carry off, without trouble, all the seepage water and rainfall, and would thus keep the interior country dry in times of high water. These expectations have been met, as will be seen by the statement of the following facts:

A gauge has been kept at the Sny, at the crossing of the gravel road, opposite Hannibal, for the last two months, and referred to our levels of the river here. The difference in level between the Sny and the river has been generally 6 feet. The difference in level between the water outside and inside of the bank at the point where the levee embankment crosses the Sny is 8 feet.

The difference of level between the height of the water in the Sny, at the following points, viz.: Inside the bank at the head; at the Gravel Road bridge, opposite Hannibal, and at the Cut-off, 12 miles below Hannibal, at a time when the river is changing but little, does not amount to over one-half inch. This proves that the seepage water, through and under the levee, amounts to nothing practically, or else it would give a fall to the Sny, and make a current down stream; on the contrary, when the river is rising, the current in the Sny is *north* instead of *south.*

The exceeding severity of the winter, and the epizootic, have prevented the filling completely of the cut-off mentioned above, and the river through this has an inlet into the back country; when this, with other sloughs below, is finished, there will be *no water in the Sny,* except that resulting from rainfall in the vicinity.

In other words, with the Levee constructed, the country is reclaimed from the high water of the river. Already the upper end of the district is being improved; good houses are going up, substantial fences are building, forests are being cleared, and the farmers are going to work this spring with an assurance that not again will the high waters of the river wash away their crops and improvements. Already the people have commenced an interior drainage to the Sny, and, in a very few years, he who had known the Sny bottom of the past, with its wastes and sickly, stagnant places,—its desolate farms and desponding inhabitants,—will look upon one of the most healthy, prosperous, improved sections of farming country anywhere to be found.

E. L. CORTHELL, Chief Engineer.

Disposing of a Duelist.

A case which is likely to call forth all the emotional resources of a French jury is told as follows: "A young man, having accepted a challenge from a noted duelist, goes home and tells his mother all about it. The good lady rushes off distracted to the house of the duelist, whom she finds practising with a pistol in his garden, and, what is worse, hitting the mark every time. She implores mercy, but is coldly repulsed by the marksman, who declares his intention to kill her son. Thereupon, in her wrath and terror, the poor woman snatches up a pistol and shoots the duelist dead. The chances are that she will be acquitted, and, indeed, it is difficult to imagine any case which offers more genuine extenuation. A jury of mothers would not deliberate long on their verdict."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty women of Warren, Ohio, have had brass enough to form a military band.—*New York World.*

—Brandy made of figs is the latest California novelty. It is said to be very cheap, and yet to have excellent drunk-making qualities.

—The homestead of Judge Swayne in Columbus, O., for which the Legislature refused to pay $45,000 for the use of the Governors of the State, has been sold for the same sum to a private citizen for a residence.

—"A dowry of £8,000, good expectations, and a very old and sick father," are among the recommendations of "a young lady of good family" advertising for a husband in a continental newspaper.

—A beautiful young girl was married in San Francisco last week, and at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she turned to her husband and said, "George, kiss me, I am dying." The husband complied with the request, and at that moment the young bride fell dead to the floor.

—The Providence *Journal* reviews the Richmond switch railroad accident with a view to deciding upon the number of lives lost there. The conclusion is that there were six or more persons killed there of whom no trace whatever remains.

—A young married man in Arkansas was displeased at something his wife did recently, and struck her. Then he went to his mother and told her that if his wife did not do better in the future he would blow his brains out, as he did not intend to slap her or complain of her again. A few days after, thinking that she did not come at his request with the alacrity she ought, he drew his pistol and shot himself dead.

—A Massachusetts medical man has recently been examining into the composition of the daily food of the average Massachusetts person. He estimates that every resident of the Bay State, who is above the age of 5 years, is in the habit of consuming pie at least twice each day. A more appalling picture of reckless and widespread intemperance has never before been presented.—*New York Times.*

—A Sunday-school in Cincinnati, led on by the pastor of the church and the Superintendent, has sent a memorial to the President with a request "that the perpetrators of the bloody crime at Colfax, Grant Parish, La., of the awful massacre of nearly 100 colored men, be hunted down to the last man, and that swift justice be dealt out to the murderers of those men, who were in the discharge of their duty sustaining your Government."

—Concerning the case of Mrs. Eliza Collier, a woman of Georgia, for the arrest of whose supposed murderer the Governor of that State recently offered a reward, the Philadelphia *Medical Times* contains a letter from the physician who made a post mortem examination of her remains. He attributes her death to spontaneous combustion, the greater part of her body being consumed by fire, leaving only the head, with the skeleton of the left shoulder and arm, and portions of the spine and ribs, and the upper part of the thigh bone.

—One of the results of the repeal of the franking privilege is that the postage on blanks and some other matter, which is now transmitted by mail, under frank, will be much heavier than the cost of sending it by express. Even the Post-Office Department can send its blanks cheaper by express than through its own mails; but, inasmuch as the compensation which the Department receives from this service accrues to the Government, and inasmuch as the contractors for carrying the mails are bound to transmit it without additional pay, it would seem more reasonable to continue to employ the mails; for which the net cost will be only the expense of printing the stamps.

—At the last examination in the Lyceum of Pesth, two bright young Magyar matriculants came forward to engage in an oratorical contest. The Emperor and Empress were among the auditors, and the youths were worthy of the presence in which they contested. One of them was the son of Deak, the renowned Hungarian patriot, and the other a representative of one of the great princely Magyar families. The subject chosen for discussion was the character of Washington, young Deak taking up the cudgel in defense of the father of his country, while his aristocratic competitor took the other side. The royal family impartially applauded both of the boys, though it may be doubted, whether the character of Washington underwent any serious change because of the debate.

—We had hoped to get along without resorting to the terrible engine of destruction known as "Bogardus' Kicker," but yesterday, when the same old chap came in and asked for one of the two copies of the Philadelphia *Press* we receive, he was invited to sit down—the secret spring was touched, and twelve kicks were administered beneath him, that would have sent an ordinary man through the roof. The unsuspecting victim merely remarked, "Your Hoe press seems to jar the building a little to-day." Then, turning on the full strength, we looked at him again. Though split in two sections a smile was on his face, and a copy of the *Press* in each fist. Poor but worthy medical students, desiring half a subject to cut up, are invited to call and see our stock, or the entire remains, neatly packed in ice, will be shipped to any address, C. O. D., on receipt of stamp.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Miraculous Apparitions in Alsace.

The inhabitants of Alsace are still sustained in the hope of recovering their lost nationality by a continuance of those miraculous apparitions which the French Legitimist journals describe at great length, and, to all outward seeming, with the utmost good faith. The village of Kruth is occupied by an unusually large German garrison to allay the excitement caused by numerous occurrences deemed to be miraculous, and Kiffis, a picturesque village on the Upper Rhine, upon the borders of Switzerland, is also said to be visited at frequent intervals by the Virgin Mary. The Strasbourg *Official Gazette* declares that she appeared for the first time to a priest, the boys of the choir, and several persons in the church, holding in her hands a Latin inscription, which declared that "the sign of the cross shall be resplendent with light when faith and by law there should be one shepherd and one flock." It is to be regretted that an inquiry as to the origin of the symbolic signs and crosses seen on many windows in Alsace-Lorraine about a year ago showed that they were nothing more than the work of some playful glazier, who had been called in to repair damages done to the windows during the war.

A Man Who Has Not Time to Be Postmaster.

The Postmaster-General has received the following letter from a person who was recently appointed Postmaster (at a salary of $12 per annum) of a town in Iowa:

"to the general postmaster at Washington Citty my Deare friend I hope you will not apint me postmaster in this here town i hain't got no time to tend to it i suppose you got the paper someow my friends sent up Reckominden me but I han't got time to do the thing up as it ort to be done In fact i dont know hardly what is a go in to be done our shoemaker would be a very good man only he was Greely squire out which you know onfits him for the position then there is our storekeeper jim B—— that wants the position mighty bad but as shure as you are a lying man jim —— kaint read goon writin and thats the trouble You see them that wants it don't know enough to tend it and them their that does dont want to take it jim B—— was raised out in the country and jest come to town last week and dont know enouff to be postmaster but do as you think best only dont apint me i hain't got time ever your friend, &c.

A French Miracle.

A miracle, it is claimed, has been wrought in Batignolles, a suburb of Paris. Two sick children in that quarter have recently had visions of the Immaculate Conception, with the result of a perfect cure in each case. In one of the cases the apparition was visible to the little sufferer for six successive days and night. The figure was a diminutive one, "only about a palm in height, but animated, making signs to the child to kneel, or to take a chaplet when offered to him. Sometimes it carried the Holy Child; at others it assumed the appearance of the Immaculate Virgin, clad in blue and white, as she was seen by Lourdes and elsewhere. The vision was seen by many others, especially children;" and a certain Mme. Lemercier, "a grave person, 55 years old, saw the Blessed Virgin twice." But the crowning proof of the genuineness of these miracles is to be found in a certificate signed by the doctor who attended one of the much-privileged children. "These facts," says this witness, "were certified by me on the very same day; and I affirm on my soul and conscience that they are the result of a miracle, no scientific reasons being capable of explaining such a state of things."

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BOSTON.

The New Scare with a Long Name---Harvard Concerts.

A Hit at the Radicals---English Radicals---The Gentle Crusader, Froude.

Wendell Phillips' Mode of Lecturing---Private Theatricals---Children's Parties.

The Young Girls' Club—The Coming Anniversaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 30, 1873.

After the small-pox scare had subsided, Boston drew a long breath of relief, and began to look forward to spring-openings and anniversaries with the usual complacent emotions; began to puff up with the old pride, and give utterance to the accustomed pleasant prophecies of approaching felicities and successes; in short, began to show signs of health in the usual Boston brag; when, presto! without herald of warning, a new, grim goblin of disease appears, to which the physicians give the long name of

CEREBRO-SPINAL-MENINGITIS.

The rural visitor turns up his nose at this long name, and talks about "spotted fever;" but the doctors come in with their science, and carry the day with the long name, which is a study in pronunciation to the uninitiated. I believe, however, it is pretty well settled that the disease is only an aggravated form of brain-fever, which is slightly epidemic, but not contagious, and the result, probably, of the great severity of the winter and spring. A sudden chill and a pain up the spinal column put the timid at once into a fever of apprehension, and it is quite common to hear the following bit of confidence more than once on a round of morning calls: "I had a chill, you know, and a dreadful pain in the back of my neck, and I really," etc., etc. But all this doesn't keep the fair Bostonians from their beloved concert-going in all winds and weathers. The most recherche of these are

THE AFTERNOON CONCERTS

of the Harvard Society, which are familiarly spoken of as "The Harvard Concerts." These take place in Music Hall, and here, if the sun shines or the rains fall outside, the usual number of enthusiastic hearers, most of them feminine, congregate, and go into well-bred, esthetic raptures over the classical performances. Mr. George William Curtis, in the "Easy Chair" of February, tells all about these classical Harvard performances much better than I can. How the Bach music is "the thing," and the Strauss melodies sacrilege there. And how everybody, whether they know anything about the Bach music or not, go into "the dim and melancholy hall," on the "Harvard afternoons," and listen, or pretend to listen, to these classical harmonies.

"Do you see that old fellow with the pig-tail?" says Mr. Curtis, in the "Easy Chair," "that's old Wax-Candles. Do you suppose he cares about Bach? It is the fashion to come, and he comes. If 'twere the fashion to sit on the State-House steps, he'd piously seat himself, and look as if he liked it." And as I sat in the "dim and melancholy hall," the other day, though I think I may say that I did not pretend to listen after old Wax-Candles' fashion, but lent a sympathetic ear, I still could not help taking in now and then the truth of Mr. Curtis' picture. I didn't happen to sit where I could see Wax-Candles, but directly in front of me I am very certain were his daughters.

FINE GIRLS

they were, in very fine feathers. Hair à la Pompadour, with miraculous bonnets on the top, and otherwise a miracle of style and taste. But, underneath all that wonderful head-gear, such weary, weary faces, that I was perfectly sure a Strauss waltz would have changed like magic. But they sat on minute after minute, little martyrs that they were, stifling yawns behind their three-buttoned gloves, and lying to the little dandy in attendance, with all their might, in the intervals. "Oh! isn't it lovely?" was their invariable exclamation; immediately after which little duty they would fall into an animated nonsensical talk, which had no reference whatever to music, classical or unclassical, but which had one merit,—that of heartiness. It is a better sign, however, to simulate an interest in what is over our heads than what is under our feet. Better, that is, to have Harvard classical concerts "the thing" than "The Black Crook." But here, in modern Athens, everything has the upward tendency to such a degree that we are in a little danger of being taken off our feet altogether.

I remember, last year, when

THE RADICAL CLUB

was at its height, watching the faces of some of the nice girls about me,—nice girls who would persist in boring themselves by listening to what a good many older and wiser people couldn't make head or tail of, simply because it was "the thing," or they thought it was, to be up to this brain-business. And this reminds me of a remark by one of these older and wiser ones, which, half in fun and half in earnest as it was, is extremely suggestive of my subject. It was perpetrated by an occasional visitor. "I have just come," said this visitor, "from the den of the unintelligible in pursuit of the unattainable." Some of the Radicals had sufficient sense of humor to appreciate this mot at their expense; but others couldn't see the fun of it at all, and were, in consequence, a good deal incensed against the author.

I heard, the other day, a quite new and interesting fact concerning Radical thinkers. All verse-readers, of course, are familiar with the name of Greenwell, whose poems came out in this country with an introduction by John G. Whittier, a few years ago. It seems that

THE BROTHER OF MISS GREENWELL

was a Church-of-England clergyman, who, beginning to question the established doctrines and dogmas, became at length such a Radical Free-Thinker that he gave up a lucrative "living" in his own country for conscience' sake, and, finding Conservative England too hot for him, or painfully critical and embarrassing, he came to this country. Settling in Boston, he opened a book-store and circulating library on Washington street, in which he was assisted by his wife. Very little known, and with very few friends, he followed this occupation for two or three years, until, I believe, some legacy, or other friendly opening at home, enabled him to return, without compromising his new views. The Radical Club was not then in existence. If it had been, what a boon such a modest and honest lion would have been there, and how quickly he would have found his name famous, instead of infamous, through that medium. Evidently Mr. Greenwell, like some of our intellectual sophists of to-day, didn't think he could do more good by remaining in the Church, and, ten years in advance of his congregation, gradually drew them after him. As an example of manly courage and honesty, Mr. Greenwell certainly deserves a crown. Radicalism in the Church, and out of it, has spread so rapidly in England, within the last few years, that to-day this courageous gentleman will find himself in a by-no-means small and unimportant company.

And, in this connection, I am reminded of that very clever and very readable new book by the English essayist,

W. R. GREG.

"Enigmas of Life" is the title, and J. R. Osgood & Co. bring it out in reprint quite equal, in letter-press and binding, to the English publishers. Some of these essays take up many of the Radical problems, and show what Radical belief and disbelief there is in the Church of England. Last year or the year before we had "Literary and Social Judgments" by this author, which, in literary and social ways of thought, was as liberal and progressive as the present volume. To go from these quiet lions of thought to those who roar more loudly, let us say a word about

THAT GENTLE CRUSADER, FROUDE.

In the first place, now we are on the subject of Radicals, I wonder if it is generally known that Froude, years ago, wrote a book which was so Radical that it raised a little storm about his ears in England,—a book whose significant title was "Nemesis of Faith," and which he suppressed later. He wrote also a novel whose title, I think, was "Morning-Clouds," and which was merely a vehicle, I believe, for some of his peculiar ideas of government and religion. But, to come down to the present Froude. Rumor—that liberal-tongued dame—says that Mr. Froude, greatly disappointed in the reception of his lectures here, at length asked the advice of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop concerning his further course. Should he go or stay? And Mr. Winthrop said, "Go." This advice, it is said, determined him. The London *Times* had been thundering away at him from the outset, and many other reasons had urged his departure, none of which he had heeded. So the fun-lovers to whom this story comes, and who will have their joke, talk pleasantly about *Mr. Winthrop sending Froude home!*

To speak of Froude now suggests at once his friendly antagonist,

PHILLIPS,

whom you have had amongst you this winter. Perhaps everybody knows by this time, what is so well known in Boston, that Mr. Phillips never writes a lecture, but, with his subject thought out pretty thoroughly, goes upon the platform, and, inspired by his audience and the moment, elaborates his subject upon that occasion for the first time. A first-class short-hand reporter does his duty so thoroughly that, later, Mr. Phillips has the verbatim copy of his glowing words, which he corrects, or prunes, or adorns, as he pleases, for future use. I heard this winter a good story about his retentiveness of memory in this connection, and which also proves a point in another direction. He went to a neighboring city to deliver a lecture before the lyceum. In the ante-room it occurs to him that he has delivered the lecture in question, at another time, before the same lyceum. "Gentlemen," he says, "I think I have given you this lecture before under a different name, and perhaps you would prefer another in that case."

"But you haven't your notes, Mr. Phillips."

"I never use notes," returns Mr. Phillips; and thereupon he gives a list of his lectures, from which they may choose. They choose the O'Connell lecture. Afterwards, on the platform, while the Chairman is introducing him with the usual preliminary words, Mr. Phillips whispers to one of the gentlemen-committee, "*You said The O'Connell lecture, didn't you?*"

Comment is needless upon this, but it reminds me of an enthusiastic criticism which some one made upon Mr. Phillips once. "Wherever he strikes, he strikes fire, for he himself is pure flame all through."

Outside of the lectures, and the clubs, and the classical concerts, the

PRIVATE THEATRICALS

are having their day, and the players and the audience are having a good time out of them. I went, the other evening, to the Hollis-Street Chapel—Unitarian,—to see that brightest of children's books, which older folks appreciate so fully, "The William Henry Letters," in a little drama of five scenes. Most grown-up people who have children, and a great many who haven't, have laughed over those inimitable letters, which are the vehicle of a real New England home-story. The dramatization and the acting were surprisingly good. The tendency towards private theatrical representations is yearly increasing, and several slips of aristocracy are said to be seriously considering the legitimate stage as their future profession.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES

have been quite a feature in society this spring,—absurdly brilliant little affairs, where the small creatures, in ruffled silks, puffed tarletan, and thread-laces, are early taught the follies, but not the graces, of life. It is the last whim of entertainment to hire a ventriloquist to amuse the little guests in the intervals of dancing. The kettle-drum-tea grows in favor for older folk, and bids fair to run late in the season, after the clubs are over. The Young Girls' Club seems to be in the most thriving condition, just now, of any. A week or two ago, Col. John Hay came on from New York, and read an essay before it. In May,

THE ANNIVERSARIES

will be upon us, and the rural districts will make a grand show upon the Common, in the Public Gardens, and up and down Washington and Tremont streets. Then we shall listen to John Weiss and Octavius Frothingham, and the rest of the disciples of Free Religion, in Tremont Temple. Then we shall hear Wendell Phillips raise his voice in Horticultural and Faneuil Halls on the labor movement, and the roar of discussion which will follow; or then we may go into Music Hall,—for I suppose, by that time, the Grand Bazaar will be a thing of the past,—and listen to the decorous sayings and doings of the Unitarians. And so on ad infinitum, through all the denominational keys. And then, perhaps, the thermometer in the nineties, if we expect the experience of last year, there will be a general fleeing from the summer-wrath to come. But, in the meantime, with the weeks crammed with the Bazaar-fairings, and all the rest of the junketings, we shall have plenty to occupy us, and plenty to brag about. GARETH.

BANYON AND "MONTY."

Ex-Ald. Montgomery Firmly Established in Dogberry's Court—The Beauties of the Bailing System Exemplified—How Banyon Takes Care to Leave No Clue by Which Property Can Be Traced.

It is a disagreeable fact that one cannot investigate a certain class of offenses without coming across Justice Banyon. The reporter who is entrusted with the delicate mission of inquiring into the truth, or otherwise, of certain allegations, cannot help it if the course of his duty brings him face to face with that person, whether he will or no. It is a misfortune that is becoming a bore to the reporters, that every now and then they find their journalistic path blocked by Mr. Banyon. He is always turning up, when least expected, like a 250 pound Jack i' the box, and he is always turning up to his own discredit. It looks like persecution on the part of a newspaper when it contains exposés, every week or so, in which the same Banyon is always the person exposed; but the persecution is really the other way. It is Banyon who is persecuting the newspaper. If he would only stop doing disreputable things, the newspaper would be spared the painful task of chronicling them. If he conducted his court less like that of a backwoods Justice, six days' journey by wagon from any other settlement, and more in accordance with the rules of decency, not to say the requirements of law, the newspaper would have nothing to say of Banyon. But when he isn't drunk on the public streets, when he isn't openly disregarding the law in his Justice Court, or violating it in the Police Court, he is constantly committing outrages of one kind or other that subject him to reproof and publicity, and thus it is that Banyon is invariably persecuting the newspapers.

A few days ago, one Joseph Lutz was brought up, in the Criminal Court, charged with burglary. He had been committed, with one Joseph R. Daniels, by Judge Banyon, sitting as Police Justice for the South Side, charged with burglary of a quantity of alcohol. The case was fully reported at the time it occurred, having some features of a peculiar character, the Justice having herein made one of his extraordinary definitions of the law (as to including the greater offense in the lesser), that showed such incredible ignorance of the criminal legislation of this State, and such laxity in his Court in the practice thereof, as could not be passed over without notice. Daniels was bailed out by ex-Alderman Montgomery, and the other sent to jail. The attorney for the people, not knowing anything as to the financial condition of Mr. Montgomery, asked to see the bail-bond, and to be satisfied as to the property to be secured. Banyon replied warmly to the effect that he knew what he was about, and that if he was satisfied with the bail everybody else must be. Mr. Montgomery was reputedly a safe security, and if he (the Justice) was satisfied nobody had a right to complain. This being, unfortunately, the law, the attorney left, fearing much for the security of the bail. In a few days the man Daniels absconded.

The case, Daniels, impleaded with Lutz, being called on at the Criminal Court, Lutz was brought up by the jailor.

The State's Attorney cried out, "BringinDanielsbringin—Danielswhere'sDaniels—fetchalong Daniels!" in his usual abrupt manner; and, it being explained that Daniels was out on bail, and that Montgomery was in court, the latter was told he must produce the man, or forfeit his bail.

Montgomery answered that he didn't know where the man was.

Attorney Reed said that he would have to pay the amount on the bail-bond, in that case.

Montgomery said he didn't think Mr. Reed would collect that much.

Attorney Reed asked how much it was worth.

The ex-Alderman guessed that if the Attorney tried to make anything out of him, it would take a long time to do it.

The Attorney said he would do his best, and a scire facias was issued.

As nobody knows where the property of the ex-Alderman is situate, and as most people, including himself, say he has none, except what he gains by going bail in Banyon's Court, the chances of collecting that bail bond are regarded as remarkably slim. An examination of the bond reveals the fact that Justice Banyon omitted mention of the property on which the ex-Alderman was sworn as bail, and there is no prospect of anything being done to realize. Meanwhile, the statement is advanced that Montgomery is bail on quite a number of other bonds before Judge Banyon, and that some of these have failed, by some inexplicable "accident," to find their way to the Criminal Court.

Banyon is determined to keep on persecuting the papers by giving them evil deeds, illegal deeds, or stupid deeds, to record, until they shall turn around, and, in revenge, persecute him.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Final Report of the Relief Committee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows—How the Contributions Sent Here were Disbursed, Etc.

We have received the advance sheets of the forthcoming Final Report of the Relief Committee of the I. O. O. F., appointed to receive and disburse relief sent here by the fraternity. The volume, a copy of which is to be sent to every lodge or encampment in the world, is a neat specimen of typography, and contains, among other things, a comprehensive account of the Great Fire, at the time of which there were in Chicago twenty lodges of the I. O. O. F., with a total membership of over 2,000. Besides, there were six encampments, with a membership of 377, and several Rebekah Degree Lodges. Nine lodges and two encampments, with a membership of 934, were burned out. The first appeal to the Order for help was made on the morning of Oct. 10, by E. B. Sherman, of this city, who sent a telegram to James L. Ridley, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at Philadelphia, telling him that 1,000 Odd Fellows, with their wives and little ones, were homeless and penniless. A similar dispatch was sent to California. Responses were at once received from all parts of America in the shape of car loads of provisions, remittances of money, clothing, etc., with visits by committees to ascertain what was needed. The Grand Lodge of Illinois held a meeting on Oct. 10, appropriated $2,000 to the Relief Fund, and appointed a Relief Committee, consisting of the Hon. J. G. Rogers, J. Ward Ellis, and E. B. Sherman. These gentlemen gave their entire time to the work, and secured the Fifth Baptist Church as headquarters. They were greatly assisted by the Grand Master of Illinois, Gen. J. C. Smith, and by the Relief Committee of Cincinnati, Boston, and other cities. From ten to fifteen persons were employed in the work of distribution, until April, when relief was given only in special cases of need. On the 23d of March the Committee determined to receive no further contributions, and all which came after that time, amounting to $6,644.79, were returned to the donors. A large portion of the report is taken up with a detailed statement of contributions received. The amount of cash received and retained by the Committee was as follows:

Alabama	$10.00	Nebraska	$105.00
Arkansas	202.00	New Hampshire	700.00
California	14,469.90	New Jersey	2,131.50
Colorado	175.00	New York	10,625.71
Connecticut	2,341.36	Nevada	1,625.75
Delaware	1,196.25	North Carolina	50.00
District of Columbia	885.00	Ohio	2,833.00
		Ontario	1,965.96
Georgia	262.00	Oregon	1,781.91
Illinois	17,932.80	Pennsylvania	23,495.30
Indiana	4,868.39	Rhode Island	1,405.00
Iowa	3,288.13	South Carolina	10.00
Kansas	1,163.50	Tennessee	954.20
Kentucky	835.88	Texas	27.50
Louisiana	200.00	Vermont	291.00
		Virginia	494.65
Lower Provinces, B. N. A.	155.36	West Virginia	1,018.75
Maine	1,050.00	Wisconsin	306.00
Maryland	1,841.50	New Mexico	90.00
Massachusetts	3,290.48	Europe	238.41
Michigan	196.50	Unknown	56.00
Minnesota	611.15		
Missouri	2,405.00	Total	$107,075.84

The amount of cash returned by the Committee was as follows:

California	$1,970.77	New York	$206.46
District of Colm'a	43.25	Ohio	90.00
Georgia	17.90	Oregon	25.00
Illinois	642.60	Pennsylvania	2,630.74
Indiana	66.50	Rhode Island	25.00
Iowa	20.37	South Carolina	30.00
Kansas	136.00	Tennessee	19.05
Maryland	117.20	West Virginia	30.00
Massachusetts	150.00		
Missouri	323.95	Total	$7,644.79
New Jersey	100.00		

The estimated value of donation, other than cash, is as follows:

Illinois	$1,055.00
Indiana	150.00
Kentucky	1,895.48
Massachusetts	4,100.86
Missouri	60.00
New Hampshire	787.65
New York	20.00
Ohio	9,179.00
Pennsylvania	15.00
Rhode Island	47.00
Unknown	100.00
Total	$17,399.99

The total amount contributed in cash and donations was:

Amount of cash retained for relief	$107,075.84
Amount of cash returned	6,644.79
Value of donations other than cash	17,399.99
Total	$131,120.62

To this should be added not less than $2,000 as including contributions which were sent by lodges to the Relief and Aid Society, and also those which were sent out not received.

From the report of the Auditing Committee it appears that 5,773 applications for relief were received; 28,912 persons were relieved, averaging nearly 197 per day, with an average of about 40 applications per day. The number of different persons regularly relieved was 3,220; number relieved, 5,000.

The Committees, in their report, make handsome acknowledgments of assistance received from the officers of the various railroads entering the city, who almost uniformly brought all supplies free, and also furnished gratuitous transportation to hundreds leaving the city. The Committee name W. C. Cleland, General Western Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; F. E. Morse, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; John C. Gault, then General Superintendent of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; J. C. McMullin, General Superintendent Chicago & Alton Railroad; Gen. Lewis Viele, General Freight Agent, Chicago & Rock Island Railroad; E. St. John, General Passenger Agent of the same road; and Joseph F. Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. They also acknowledge generous treatment by the United States, American, Merchants' Union, and Adams Express Companies, in bringing free money and valuable packages.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. A. B. Harris, of Louisiana, is at the Sherman House.

Capt. Charles H. Beese, U. S. A., was at the South Side Briggs yesterday.

The Hon. J. A. Noonan, of Milwaukee, was at the South Side Briggs yesterday.

The Rev. L. L. Peaslie, Naperville, Iowa, was at the South Side Briggs yesterday.

R. Cowlin, Esq., Mayor of LaSalle, was at the Matteson House yesterday.

C. A. Prescott, Esq., of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, is at the Gardner.

George H. Parker, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Davenport, is at the Tremont.

C. H. Hamilton, Esq., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman House.

Mr. Morris Sellers, general agent for the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, is at the Sherman.

Hon. J. W. Sheahan is notified that there will be a regular meeting of the Directors of the Public Library to-day, at 3 o'clock.

United States Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, and family, arrived at the Tremont yesterday morning en route to their home.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: Mark Ranney, Mt. Pleasant; W. J. Woodruff, Conn.; Walter Scott, St. Louis; R. A. Allen, Pittsford, Vt.; R. M. Worthington, Louisiana.

Ald. Ogden saluted the Mayor yesterday afternoon with, "How do you do Mr. Mayor? I'm electioneering," and then proceeded to show up the merits of Plan No. 8.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: E. Wood, Irvington, N. Y.; E. F. Pratt, Milwaukee; J. P. Denny, New York; W. A. Jenkins, Denver, Col.; John Wasson, Tucson, Arizona; F. R. Pastor, Milwaukee.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the South Side Briggs, yesterday: I. W. Meyer, Oakland, Cal.; E. M. Crawford, New York; H. Holbrook, Du Bois; E. Frank Field, Boston; J. W. Rodefer, Keokuk; J. A. Leland, Rockford; L. Dunton, Manchester, Iowa; L. H. Duncan, Detroit.

David O'Hara, Esq., will sail for Europe on May 24, in the Cunard steamer Calabria. He will leave the city some time before he takes his departure for the old world. Everybody wishes him a pleasant journey and lots of fun.

What can they do in Japan without assistance from Chicago? Mr. P. R. Chandler, of this city, sailed from San Francisco on April 16, for Jeddo, as agent for a firm of railroad contractors, who have in view the construction of twenty miles of horse-railroad track in that distant suburb.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday: O. O. Stanchfield, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charles C. Bills, Boston; H. Levy, Newport; J. B. Collins, St. Louis; William Cullin, Ottawa; C. Brewster, Jr., New York; J. J. Hinman, Battle Creek.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Gault House yesterday: H. W. Lamberton, Winona; F. P. French, Cincinnati; A. W. Manfin, St. Louis; H. J. Takenbach, Columbus; Fred Smith, Manchester, N. H.; D. T. Watson, Pleasantville, Pa.; H. F. Mann, Pittsburgh; Garret Brady, Newark; C. P. Reeve, St. Paul.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: Guye W. Restine, Cleveland; J. H. Hamilton, Toledo; C. H. Graham, Haverhill, Mass.; C. C. Miller, Tomah, Wis.; J. W. Hoyt, Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Ross, Madison; L. Bastow, Boston; A. B. Bush, New York; L. J. Rose, California; D. M. Weston, Boston.

Mr. Harry Hogg, of the reportorial staff of THE TRIBUNE, was last evening presented with a neat and appropriate gift, left for him by Col. James H. Finnigan, whose departure for Cincinnati was chronicled some days ago. The present was commemorative of the pleasant times spent together by those gentlemen, and was useful as well as ornamental.

Mr. Leverett Brown, originally a resident of Massachusetts, and at one time a citizen of Chicago, died, on April 27, at Indianapolis, of pleuro-pneumonia. He took a prominent part in the construction of several new railroads in the central part of the State during the past four years, and by his honorable and manly dealings won hosts of friends, who mourn his early death.

A delegation of the Directors of the new Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, visited our Board of Trade yesterday. The party consisted of Col. Geo. Knapp, Col. John Knapp, Webb M. Samuel, D. P. Roland, Geo. H. Morgan, Daniel G. Taylor, J. R. Lionberger, and Col. James H. Britton. They came for the purpose of inspecting our Chamber of Commerce, as a means of gathering some hints of value in the construction of their proposed new hall.

Hammond, the revivalist, has himself photographed in various attitudes of prayer!

Justices Field, Miller, and Strong, of the Supreme Court, will visit Europe this summer.

The late Senator James Dixon, of Hartford, Ct., left a million to be divided among his four children.

Lucien J. Barnes, formerly of St. Louis, has been appointed Insurance Commissioner of Arkansas.

The "Byron secret" is out at last. He had a wife, so runs the story, at the time of his marriage to Miss Milbank.

Parson Brownlow is much better; a Knoxville reporter heard him "rippin' and cussin'" the other day just as natural as ever.

William A. Wallace, for ten years a Senator in Pennsylvania and leader of the Democracy, has taken his reward in the shape of the Vice Presidency of Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Railroad.

Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, having settled up all the little difficulties in Kentucky, and elsewhere, which have conspired to make journalism in the Southwest lively this winter, is about to march off the field with flying colors, and take a six months' furlough in Europe, sailing on the 14th of May, with his wife, babies, and all.

Judge W. E. Leffingwell, of Lyons, Iowa, who after all, does not defend Stokes, has had a remarkable career as a criminal lawyer in capital cases. He has defended sixty-five murderers, not one of whom was capitally convicted, though four were sent for various terms to the penitentiary. Four of the cases were ladies for taking into their own hands the subject of divorce and murdering their husbands. He has at the present time briefs in three murder cases.

General Manager Devereaux, of the Lake Shore line, who has accepted the Presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, will probably be succeeded by Mr. Paine, who now holds a subordinate position in the Lake Shore Company. The operations of the road will probably be superintended by one of the Directors, Mr. Stone, who will be known as the Managing Director.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps came up to Boston from her home at Andover, last Monday, to read a paper on "Dress Reform" before the Woman's Club. Her looks are a flat contradiction of her writings, which seem to represent her as a vivacious, healthful person, overflowing with hope. But, on the contrary, she is frail, sallow, and very ill, and wears not a bright tint in all her costume to give it a cheerful gleam.—*Boston Times.*

The wife of Lieut. Albion Howe, one of the slain officers, is a daughter of Gen. Barry, and has relatives in this city. We are informed that when the Lieutenant was called from his post on Mare Island, near San Francisco, Mrs. Howe went over to the city and made her home with the wife of Capt. Evan Thomas, to whose company Lieut. Howe belonged. Now they are both made widows together.—*Buffalo Express.*

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant, who is spending a few days in Washington, entertained a small circle of friends last evening with an interesting account of his travels in Europe, particularly regarding social life among the distinguished families he was presented to. He contrasted the formalities of the continental customs with the republican manners of this country. His descriptive powers are very good, and, if the President could command words as readily as his eldest son, he would never be accused of making short speeches.—*New York Herald-Washington Dispatch.*

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET.

The Owners of Property Opposed to Cutting Through from Division to Siegel Street.

A meeting was held at No. 395 Division street, yesterday evening, for the purpose of testing the feelings of those property-owners who will be financially affected by the proposed opening of Franklin street, from Division to Siegel street, a distance of three blocks. An ordinance authorizing the improvement, introduced by Alderman Lengacher, is now pending before the Council.

Mr. Sullivan was chosen Chairman. He said he was opposed to the opening of the street, and believed that a majority of the property-owners coincided with him. The number of those who favored it was very small, and was composed principally of men who would make corner-lots by it at the expense of others. He had spoken to Alderman Lengacher about the ordinance, and was informed that the matter would not be pressed unless a majority of the people were in favor of it. The Alderman would not disclose the names of the persons who were at the bottom of the so-called improvement. The business of the meeting was to appoint committees to prepare a remonstrance and procure signatures to it. Active work was needed, as the document should be presented to the Council on Monday night. The opening of the street would cost $75,000, and perhaps more, and if the people could afford to pay that amount of money without getting any return, and were willing to do it, he would sink his objection, and go in with them.

There being no speakers, it was moved that a vote be taken on the question of opening the street.

The feeling of the meeting was pretty thoroughly indicated by a unanimous and prolonged shout in the negative.

Messrs. Sullivan, Horn, Stack, and Probst were appointed a Committee to prepare a remonstrance.

The following persons were selected to call upon property-owners and ask them for their signatures: Division street, Messrs. Walsh, Dedrick, and Horn; Granger street, Messrs. Cudmore, Hein, and Barry; Goethe street, Messrs. Hawthorn, Nicholas, and Carry; Siegel street, Messrs. O'Leary, Probst, and McFarlane.

The above Committees were instructed to hunt for names to-day and to-morrow, and meet at the residence of Mr. Probst, No. 99 Siegel street, at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, where they will find the Remonstrance Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

To Artesian-Well Borers.

By reference to the advertising columns will be found the call of Mr. W. J. Barker, Chairman of the Committee on Water for Irrigation, of the Common Council of Denver, Col., for proposals for an artesian well in that city. The bids are to be for a well 2,000 feet in depth, provided that flowing water is not obtained at a less depth, six inches in diameter, and cased. Twenty-five per cent is to be paid when each 400 feet is sunk, and the balance when the contract is completed. Bidders must state the rate per each 100 feet, and give bonds for the faithful prosecution of the work.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, May 4, 1873. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

IS HE A MURDERER?

A Young Man Makes Confession of the Murder of a Sister-in-Law in Germany--How He Was Referred by One Official to Another, and Finally Disappeared.

The fact that there are already a goodly number of murderers confined in the County Jail may, in the absence of a better reason, be held accountable for the peculiar action of the jailer under the very peculiar circumstances narrated below. Yesterday morning a haggard-faced, sunken-eyed Teuton, whose furtive, half-frightened glance, and generally woe-begotten appearance, would hardly fail, in nine cases out of ten, to excite the observer's pity, called upon the Town Collector of the South Side and asked to be directed to a State court. The Town Collector put him on the track of Judge Williams, and at the court of that gentleman the German soon presented himself. His tale was brief, but contained a revelation that must have startled ears which, for the last three weeks, have been kept sacred to hearkening unto civil suits, and in whose recesses but a faint echo, if any, remains of the vernacular of the Criminal Court, with its petty larcenies, assaults, and other equally vulgar trespasses. If the Judge was startled, he was not interested, when the man opened his heart to him and told the secret which was knawing into his brain and making him the miserable man he looked. Calmly and quietly, with but an occasional halt as the remembrances of his horrible crime crowded too fast from the recesses of his memory, he confessed the murder of his sister-in-law in Germany; told how he had done it, why he had done it, where he had done it, and how, shadow-like, the memory of his crime lingered and clung to him, ringing in his ears the last words of his victim; picturing to his eyes her last look. Quietly and calmly, without a waver, he told his humble story, and with an equal quiet and calm that must have astonished the poor fellow, the Judge referred him to Mr. O'Hara. "No jurisdiction," decided the Chancery Judge, and the repentant killer of his wife's sister was allowed to try again. He did so. The jovial face of Mr. O'Hara looked a kindly welcome as he heard the story, and, with the innate practicality of a Scot, he referred him to Mr. Foltz, the jailer. To him the still repentant criminal repaired, and told his tale with the same frankness he had hitherto shown. Foltz wouldn't have anything to do with him, and he went off, inwardly wondering what sort of a country he had come to, where a confession of one of the most horrible of crimes results only in a couple of references to other parties, and a final intimation that he had better go about his business.

The most interesting part of the whole thing is that not one of the parties he interviewed had the gumption to ask the man his name, so that now the whole known facts of the case are that a young German, apparently about 30 years of age, name unknown, confessed a murder yesterday to a Judge, a Criminal Court Clerk, and a jailer, and then quietly walked out of the Sheriff's office, and was lost in Clark street and oblivion forever.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

MONDAY, MAY 12,
AND NOT UNTIL THEN.
The Great Forepaugh Show.
1,000 MEN AND HORSES.
Five Mammoth Tents.
TWO ENORMOUS MENAGERIES,

A Double Circus and Two Magnificent Museums, will exhibit at Chicago ONE WEEK ONLY, as follows: WEST SIDE—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 12, 13, 14 and 15, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts.; and SOUTH SIDE, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., two days only, Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, afternoon and evening. See future announcements, programmes, &c.

Wait For It.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.

TENTS.

TENTS

For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.
COL. O. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED
THE CONVALESCENT,
Given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
116 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-second-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,
Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.
CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.
Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 66; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

STOCK-HOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 122 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.
E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MAX MARETZEK .... DIRECTOR
LUCCA-KELLOGG
Grand Italian Opera.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Commencing Monday, May 5.
Farewell appearance of Europe's GREATEST LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
PAULINE LUCCA.
Last appearance previous to her departure for Europe of America's favorite Prima Donna,
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Monday—LUCCA .... FAUST
Tuesday—KELLOGG .... MARTHA
Wednesday—LUCCA-KELLOGG .... MIGNON
Friday—LUCCA-KELLOGG-DON GIOVANNI.
Saturday—FAREWELL LUCCA MATINEE.
REGULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats in First Balcony, $1 extra. Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $2 extra. Admission to Second Balcony, $1. Reserved Seats in Second Balcony, 50 cents extra.
The sale of seats for single nights commences THIS MORNING at Box Office.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Saturday, May 3, 1873, ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY. Grand Matinee at 2 p. m., for the last time, Sardou's best play,
FROU-FROU.
Saturday Night, the powerful drama of
Blow for Blow.
Monday, May 5—RISKS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
ROBERT
COLLYER
Will tell his Great Story about
"Our Folks and Other Folks,"
NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT, closing the second Star Course. Tickets for sale at Dyche & Co.'s, cor. Halsted and Madison sts., and Bell's, 495 Madison-st., cor. Sheldon. Admission, 50c; Reserved Seat, 25c extra.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

NIXON'S.
MONDAY EVENING, April 28, during the week, and at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the world-famous Character-Artists,
McKEE and ROGERS,
Supported by their Great
VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION,
Immensely strengthened for their engagement in this city. New Stage. Elegant Scenery. Prices as usual.
JAMES DUNCAN, Agent.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
MANAGER .... Mr. HARRY G. CLARKE.
ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday, April 28, also, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the GREAT ARTISTE,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
Will appear in her Original and World-renowned character of TOPSY, in the celebrated American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Supported by a powerful company.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON—Monday, April 28, benefit of BILLY RICE. The laughable burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable Songs and Dances. The Modoc Question—Quiet Lodgings—The Three Graces—Vocal Quartette. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Next week—The Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last week of the Popular Actor,
Mr. Mark Smith,
Every evening and Saturday Matinee, the beautiful and picturesque play entitled
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
Jaques Fauvel .... Mr. Mark Smith.
As played by him for over two months, at the Union Square Theatre, N. Y.
Next week—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday Evening, April 28, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
LITTLE NELL!
THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND, and her entire Company, in the great sensation,
FIDELIA, The Fire Waif.
Including the Great Fire Scene, Galvanic Battery, and Nitro-Glycerine Sensation.

GLOBE THEATRE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
WHITE EAGLE.
MISS KATIE ESTELLE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports .... $30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports .... 35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports .... 38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK:
Cuba .... April 30 | Abyssinia .... May 10
Scotia .... May 7 | Batavia .... May 17
Algeria .... May 14 | Calabria .... May 24
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4.15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 81 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:20 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	8:00 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:31 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 3:40 p. m.	3:40 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of Sayrs, Gilmore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing said firm are to be paid to Henry Sayrs.
(Signed) H. SAYRS.
FRANKLIN GILMORE.
EDWARD W. THOMPSON.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1873.
The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Tea Business, under the firm name of Sayrs, Thompson & Co., at 44 and 46 South Water-st.
HENRY SAYRS.
E. W. THOMPSON.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between John Jones and Peter Horn is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Peter Horn, at the old stand, 119 Dearborn-st.
JOHN JONES.
Chicago, May 1, 1873. PETER HORN.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. TOWNSHEND,
113 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation, personally or by mail, Curses guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

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Tri-Weekly.........6.00 | Weekly...............2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. Afternoon, "Frou-Frou." Evening, "Blow for Blow."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. G. C. Howard as "Topsy." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire-Waif." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Lottie Estelle. "White Eagle, or the Modoc War." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Modoc Question." "Quiet Lodgings." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. McKee & Rogers' Vaudeville Combination. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATIONERS' ATTENTION!—NEW CHICAGO'S Letter Head Paper 5 cents per sheet. For sale by all stationers and news dealers. At wholesale, $12 per ream. G. A. LOENNECKER, Agent, 96 Market-st.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary of this city has had $28,000 voted it by the Legislature for the erection of a building.

Representative Sloss, of Alabama, is another Congressman who seeks to do good by stealth; he gives his back-pay to the poor people of his district.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Revenue bill appropriating $1,000,000 each out of the levies of 1873 and 1874 for school purposes, instead of imposing a two-mill school tax.

The Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin has received appropriations to the amount of $448,125 during this session. This includes $175,000 voted in the House yesterday for the completion of its buildings.

The Senate bill empowering any railroad of this State, upon the concurrence of two-thirds of its stockholders, to borrow whatever sum it may need, and to mortgage its property and franchises for that purpose, has been passed by the House.

Bloodhounds were used in Florida in the wars with the Seminoles, and it has been proposed that the Modocs be treated in the same way. This course is not favored by the War Department, and Gen. Sherman thinks it would be rather a dishonorable kind of warfare even with the Modocs.

The Indian Commissioners who have been opening bids in New York for the Indian supplies are accused by one of the bidders of having awarded a contract for beef at a price $462,375 higher than the terms he offered. He charges that they were influenced by the Indian ring.

Four State Senators have formally protested against the passage of the Compromise Railroad bill. They believe the bill unconstitutional and likely to paralyze the interests of the State if strictly enforced. Its practical result, they say, will be, not to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in accordance with its ostensible object, but to destroy competition and raise the rates of freight.

Gen. Van Buren, Robert Sergeant, William Mayer, and A. E. Stiasny, all of New York, are the names of the Commissioners who are reported by telegraph to be the guilty parties in the atrocious scandal which has put Americans on exhibition at Vienna. The three latter Commissioners were Gen. Van Buren's appointees, and with him are charged with having sold their official influence for money. The names of the eleven other Commissioners who are exculpated were published several days ago.

Coopers who do not belong to the guild of the trade are to have their business crushed out by order of the "Grand Master of the Union," who lives at Cleveland. Accordingly, the New York coopers have struck in a body and refuse to work for any one who uses barrels made in New England. The ground of complaint against the non-union coopers is, that they make more barrels for less money than the members of the trades-union. Last spring, the New York coopers began a similar strike, in which there was great disturbance to the business of the city, and several brutal assaults were made upon non-unionists.

There is, just at this time, on trial before the United States Circuit Court in Missouri, a number of cases where the holders of bonds issued by counties in aid of railroads have brought suits upon the interest coupons. The suits involve the question of the validity of the bonds. Thirteen counties and five towns are defendants in the cases now before the Court. There are, however, many other counties and towns who have outstanding bonds of the same character. The defense is the illegal and fraudulent issue of the bonds. The amount involved in the cases on trial is about $2,000,000. In the discussion of the cases it was stated that in one town bonds had been issued when in fact the town had no corporate capacity, and that in Missouri and Kansas there had been paper towns organized; a few persons went to them, organized, voted and issued the bonds, and then went away.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was weak, closing 12½c per brl lower, at $17.75@17.80 cash, and $18.10@18.15 seller June. Lard was dull and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.90@8.95 cash, and $9.15@9.20 seller June. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 6⅝@6⅞c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were more active and advanced ½c, to 87½c per gallon. Lake freights were more active at 45c per 100 lbs by steam to New York. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 1@1½c lower, but closed strong at $1.23⅞ seller the month, and $1.26⅞ seller June. Corn was active and firmer, closing at 38⅛c seller the month, and 40⅛c seller June. Oats were active, and ⅜c higher, closing at 31⅛c seller the month, and 33⅞c seller June. Rye was inactive and nominally easier at 68½@69c. Barley was quiet and unchanged at 72@80c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were dull and weak throughout at $4.90@5.20. The cattle and sheep markets were without decided change.

Garibaldi is dangerously ill. Ever since he was forced to flee, in 1832, when only 25 years old from his native Italy, on account of his share in Mazzini's conspiracy against the King of Sardinia, Guiseppe Garibaldi has had a career of extraordinary vicissitudes and perils, and it is strange that one who has been in the thickest of nearly every war for the last forty years, and has taken the sword oftener than any other living man, should not perish by the sword, but escape to die a peaceful death. He has fought in Africa for the Bey of Tunis, and in South America for the Republic of Rio Grande. He has been a tallow-chandler in New York, and a farmer in Caprera. He was foremost in the defense of his native country when invaded by the French under Louis Napoleon, and had barely had time to sheathe his sword after the last battle when he was discovered busily inciting the Hungarians to revolt against Austria. In this adventure he received his only wound. He fought bitterly for the unification of Italy and the overthrow of the Papacy, and engaged with equal zest in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war. The latest phase of his versatile career was his appearance as a Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly in 1871. He soon tired of legislative duties, and has since been spending his time on his farm in Caprera. He is now 66 years old.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW.

We print the new Railroad law as passed by the Legislature. The point in interest and upon which there has been most controversy is the eighth section. This section directs the Railroad Commissioners to make out for each of the railroad companies doing business in this State a schedule of maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight and cars on each of such railroads, and such schedule, in all suits brought against any such railroad corporation upon a charge of exacting unreasonable rates, shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence that the rates named therein are reasonable. But in the controversy between the two Houses of the Legislature there was added to this a proviso that the schedules thus prepared shall not be such *prima facie* evidence until the 15th day of January, 1874. The object of this was to furnish an excuse for another session of the Legislature next winter. At that session, the Legislature will begin with the whole matter afresh, and undertake to frame a schedule of rates of its own. In the meantime, the previous act of the Legislature stands repealed, and the eighth section of the new one is suspended indefinitely. The bill practically, therefore, abandons the theory that the Legislature, directly or indirectly, can prescribe rates for transportation, and places the whole question, where it alone can rest, upon the judicial determination of what is and what is not a reasonable rate. The railroads are entitled to reasonable compensation; this they cannot be denied by any act of the Legislature. The public can be compelled to pay reasonable compensation, and no act of the Legislature can authorize the collection of any higher rates. The act contains a number of most excellent provisions, embodying what was known as the Donahue bill, and for all practical purposes is as strong if not stronger than if the eighth section was in force. There is no grievance which can be imagined in the matter of overcharging or discrimination which cannot be prosecuted as vigorously under the law as it now stands as it could be if there was a schedule of rates to be charged on each road set forth in detail.

The persons who have such an abiding faith in the virtue of a scale of maximum rates for transportation will, probably, when they examine the matter more carefully, discover, as the Legislature has done, how difficult it is to provide short cuts to legal results when there is a plain and straight road already existing. The first difficulty consists in the impossibility of making a uniform rate,—one that is applicable to all roads and parts of roads. Such a rate, if large enough to include all roads, would give certain roads more than they now exact. If the uniform rate be reduced so as to afford a reasonable compensation to the roads doing a large business, it would cause the other and perhaps, according to their length, the larger part of them to suspend business. It is not to the interest of this State, nor any portion of its people, to stop the operations of any railway. To stop the running of trains on any road would be to cut off the people doing business along that route from facilities for which they have already expended large sums and contracted large debts. The only thing left is to classify the railroad companies by some mode, or to consider the circumstances of each company separately, and enact a schedule of rates for each class or each road. This, however, admits that the question of what is a reasonable charge can only be determined according to the facts of each case, and, that conceded, it leaves the matter precisely where it was before the schedules were enacted. The law, moreover, must of necessity leave the question of the reasonableness of the rates charged by the railroad, as well as the reasonableness of those established by the State, to be determined by the court and jury, who are to be governed in their decision by the evidence which may be offered. After all, it will be seen that the establishment of rates by the Legislature fails to advance the case in the least, the only question being the one of reasonable compensation having to be determined at last by the actual facts. The classification of roads and the adoption of different rates on each road has the legal effect, so far as it can have any effect, to compel persons residing and doing business on one road to pay more for transportation than their neighbors twenty miles distant pay for like service on some other road, and this discrimination has the sanction of the Legislature.

That part of the law which is operative provides the machinery for the redress of all grievances, whether in unjust exactions of rates or of discriminations. It provides remedies and penalties suitable for the wrongs, and fairly and squarely follows the direction given in the opinion of the Supreme Court, leaving the railroads no alternative but to comply with the universal demand, or satisfy a court and jury that no wrong has been done or attempted.

A CASE DECIDED.

Iowa has afforded another warning to the railroads in regard to the treatment which they may expect at the hands of a jury if they persist in excessive charges. A case of overcharging has just been decided against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Marshalltown. It has been pending, in one shape or another, since 1869. The overcharge that was made was but $1.70 in the first instance, but the railroad managers were obstinate, and contested the case at every point. At the first term, the depositions, which the road had been at considerable cost to collect, were thrown out on account of informalities. At the next term, the entire costs of the suit were thrown upon the railroad because it was not ready for trial. At another term, the verdict of the jury was set aside, because it was believed that the attorney for the railroad had tampered with the jury. The Supreme Court of Iowa sustained the position, and the case came up for a new trial. At last, a jury has brought in a verdict against the road, and fined it $200, the largest penalty allowed by the law. The result of this case illustrates a principle: Whatever may be the error of Legislatures in dealing with railroad monopolies, the abuses of which the people complain will be sure to be punished. If prosecuted under a statute, there may be moderate fines, as in the recent Iowa case. If successfully prosecuted under the common law, the remedy is of a broader character, for the practice which is found contrary to law will be summarily stopped by the courts on the verdict of juries. Statutes are thus apt to be finally in the interests of the monopolists, but the abuses of overcharging and discriminating unjustly will be reached in one way or another, and they will at last be broken down.

THE REVIVAL OF AN OLD PROPOSITION.

A resolution of Congress, passed Sept. 25, 1789, submitted to the States, for ratification, twelve amendments to the Constitution of the United States, ten of which were ratified and two rejected. The ratified amendments are those which form the first ten articles of amendment to the Constitution as it now stands. The other two failed to receive the necessary ratification from three-fourths of the States. One of the proposed amendments not ratified was as follows: "No law varying the compensation for services of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." Had this amendment been ratified and become a part of the Constitution, it would have been impossible not only for the late Congress to vote itself additional pay for past services, but also for the members to avail themselves of any increased salary until a Congressional election should occur. There will be no difference of opinion on the fact that the amendment would have been a national blessing, and would have protected the country at least from the humiliating knowledge that we had a Congress willing to perpetrate so conspicuous a fraud as that known as the "Salary-Grab."

It is probably in this view of the matter that the Ohio Legislature has taken up the old amendment, proposed in 1789, with the purpose of ratifying it now and securing three-fourths of the States to join it in the project. This suggests the question whether a proposed amendment which once fails to receive the necessary ratification can be taken up at any subsequent date, after the number of States has been materially increased, and approved without again going through the preliminaries prescribed by the Constitution for submitting constitutional amendments. Those who believe that this may be done ground their belief upon the failure of the Constitution to prescribe any limit of time within which the amendments must be ratified or be regarded as defeated. The Constitution provides two ways in which amendments may be submitted: 1. By a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. 2. Upon application of two-thirds of the several States, Congress may call a Convention for proposing amendments. It is then provided that the proposed amendments shall become a part of the Constitution "when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress." This is all that the Constitution has to say on the subject of amendments. It is held by some persons, therefore, that an amendment once submitted according to the constitutional provisions may be ratified at any time, and that it is proper and desirable to take up the proposed amendment of 1789 in regard to salaries and ratify it. While this amendment, or a similar amendment, would be highly desirable, there are many circumstances which militate against the proposed method of securing it:

1. It is very evident that the framers of the Constitution desired to guard against rash suggestions for amending the Constitution by the preliminary requirements which they prescribed. It would be obviously contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to take an advantage of a palpable omission to fix a limit of time for ratification in order to secure an amendment nearly one hundred years after it was proposed, by a vote of thirty-seven States, when it was offered to and rejected by thirteen States, unless the proposed amendment should again come before the States in the manner duly prescribed. To do so would be to set a dangerous precedent of ignoring the purpose of the Constitution to restrict amendments to the most thorough expression of the people in favor of them.

2. The amendment in question has not been simply hanging on, waiting for action. Six of the States ratified it, and the others refused to ratify it. The States to whom it was proposed took action upon it, and it failed, by such action, to become a part of the Constitution. In the case of a bill before the Legislature, a defeat of this kind would require the proposition to again go through the usual forms of presentment before it could be passed. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States should certainly receive at least the same amount of attention and enjoy the same extent of safeguards as a bill in the Legislature.

3. The custom in regard to amendments submitted for ratification has been to dispose of them, either favorably or unfavorably, at the sessions of Legislatures immediately succeeding the Congressional resolutions submitting them. In the case of the first ten amendments, the ratifications were all made within two years of the resolution proposing them. The Eleventh Article of Amendment was proposed March 5, 1794, and its ratification was declared on the 8th of January, 1798. The Twelfth Amendment was submitted by a resolution of Congress passed Dec. 12, 1803; it was ratified by three-fourths of the States in 1804, and the ratification was proclaimed on the 25th of September of that year. Congress proposed the Thirteenth Amendment Feb. 1, 1865, and the Secretary of State proclaimed the ratification in December of the same year. The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified within two years, and the Fifteenth Amendment within a year, from the time when they were submitted by Congress. To take up and ratify a proposed amendment of 1789, at this time, would, therefore, be contrary to all precedent.

There is, moreover, no occasion for the exceptional action proposed in the Ohio Legislature in regard to the Salary Amendment. There will be ample time to submit a new amendment covering this ground before Congress will dare to disturb the existing salaries of its members again. The people need not depend upon Congress for the necessary resolution proposing it, as the Constitution affords them the means of bringing it to Congressional attention, so as to leave no discretion with Congress itself. This measure, however, will not be necessary; Congress will not dare to resist a demand from the people to submit an amendment restricting their power to regulate their own salaries after the popular indignation which has awaited upon their late action. For this reason, the Ohio proposition is unnecessary, and will scarcely be able to command general co-operation.

In the meantime, the people can assert their powers in a much more effective way. If they will, as they can, punish every member of the last Congress who voted for the Salary-Grab, and every one who took the back pay, by declaring his Congressional services at an end at the expiration of his present term, there would be little danger of a repetition of the fraud within the lifetime of any living politician. If all parties and all journals would unite upon this course, it would be nearly as effectual as a constitutional amendment. The amendment might be supplied in addition thereto, but it should take the course duly prescribed in the Constitution.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Vienna Exposition has at length been formally inaugurated by the Emperor of Austria, with a ceremony the simplicity of which is its chief charm. At 9 o'clock in the morning, the Emperor Francis Joseph, with the Crown-Princess Victoria, of Germany, the German Crown-Prince Frederick William, with the Empress Augusta, and the eldest son of the German Crown-Prince, with the Austrian Prince-Imperial, entered the building and listened to some stirring music from the united societies of Vienna. Three speeches were made, which were models of brevity, and, therefore, of good sense. the royal party walked round the Exhibition building, and, after another chorus from the musicians, the ceremony, which could not have occupied much over an hour, was at an end. The Archduke Charles, in addressing the Emperor, made a speech of eleven lines. The Emperor replied in a speech of ten lines. Then Prince Von Auersberg, President of the Council of the Empire, addressed the Emperor in a ten-line speech, and then the Burgomaster of Vienna, who was a little prosy and self-consequential, as Burgomasters are inclined to be, came near fatiguing the assembled thousands with a speech of seventeen lines. All this goes to show that they do things better in Vienna than in this country, and that the Viennese have a horror of long speeches. Therein is contained a lesson which might be studied with profit in the United States. How many hungry and thirsty souls have been kept waiting hour after hour while the orators of the occasion have delivered themselves of their sentiments? There never yet was an occasion, however insignificant, in an American city which was not improved by these talking bores. Smith, the enterprising, high-toned, and gentlemanly clerk of a hotel, who for several years has domineered over his traveling victims, makes up his mind to resign and go into a boot and shoe store as head clerk, whereupon his numerous friends assemble for the purpose of presenting him with a dressing-case, and each man improves] the opportunity to make a speech a quarter of a column in length, while the enterprising, high-toned, and gentlemanly recipient, not to be outdone, replies in an address of a half column. Establishing this as a base, the ratio of length increases with the importance of the occasion. A dinner to our well-known townsman Jones, on the eve of his departure as Consul to the Cannibal Islands, involves a speech of at least three columns, while Spriggins, who has just returned from there, cannot express the plaintiveness of his feelings and the ecstacy of his delight at returning once more to his native village, short of a full page of nonpareil to his fellow-citizens, and a column or so of minion to the school-children in white, who meet him at the village boundary. It is simply appalling to think what would be the results in the way of speech-making if we should have a World's Exposition in this country. Even at the Boston Jubilee, a clergyman prayed twenty minutes and an orator spoke nearly an hour, their voices not being audible to a tithe of the audience. Their royal majesties and excellencies of Austria have set an example in the line of speech-making worthy of imitation. The Burgomaster of Vienna, in his seventeen lines, is a little enthusiastic to be sure, and the double-headed eagle screams a little, but this is excusable in a Burgomaster. The Emperor and the Archduke, however, made speeches which are models, as showing how much can be said in a *few* plain, homely words, when a man has got anything to say, and how well it can be said also.

The American department, it is stated by correspondents, will make but a poor show in comparison with the departments of other countries, except in the matter of machines and agricultural products. The art display will be very meagre indeed, and, had it not been for the handful of American artists residing abroad, who have made a liberal contribution of their works out of a feeling of national pride, it would have amounted practically to a nullity. The most successful display on the part of this country has already been made, and, were it a matter of competition, would undoubtedly have received a prize. Considering the conduct of the American Commissioners, it will be fortunate if the United States exhibitors can so far overcome the prejudices already created as to secure impartial examinations, and carry off the premiums which they may deserve. Laboring under many original disadvantages, they will also have to contend with the results of the venality and corruptions of the representatives of this Government appointed by the President. They have been fortunate, however, in not having their goods ruled out entirely, and we may therefore hope that our products in science, if not in art, notwithstanding the disgraceful conduct of the American Commissioners, may be estimated by their intrinsic value, rather than from a standpoint of prejudice and partiality.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE MONOPOLY.

The indignation at the East incident to the recent advance in the cable rates is very general, and receives outspoken expression on the part of the press. We know that the rates as they were have been regarded as exorbitant on both sides of the Atlantic, and the Cable Company's announcement that they would be reduced, May 1, 25 per cent, was considered as a concession to the public demands. Thereupon, it is stated that the press and the merchants of the Eastern cities completed arrangements for increasing their messages. Instead of abiding by the announced reduction, the Company has increased the tariff 50 per cent, and there is a popular outcry at the breach of faith which will be likely to lead to some remedy. Many of the journals that have been steadily opposed to the Government absorption of the telegraph lines of this country, and are opposed to it still, favor a project by which the Governments of England and the United States shall purchase the present cables, or lay new cables as their own property. This project is spoken of as differing from the Government control of the telegraph business generally, because of the immense and constantly-increasing outlay which both Governments make in paying for cable dispatches at enormous rates. It has been discovered that the charter of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company contains a provision by which the Government of the Colony of Newfoundland has the right to purchase the line at a valuation at the end of the first twenty years. The first twenty years expire in 1875, and the cable, at actual valuation, would be good investment. The revival of this privilege and the public pressure for the Government to take advantage of it caused a depression in the value of cable stock, which indicates that it has the force claimed for it. There seems to be no doubt that the Cable Company has outstretched its hold upon the people, and that there should be some permanent relief from the abuses of the monopoly which the Company enjoys.

Those people who have such tender sympathies for Indians, especially for Modocs, are just now seeking to exculpate them for their treacherous murder of Gen. Canby, by the assertion that they learned their treachery of the whites, one Capt. Wright, some years since, having murdered a party of Modocs, while having an interview with them under pretense of friendship. The facts in the case, however, afford little comfort for the sentimentalists. The Modocs, two days before they were killed, had massacred a party of emigrants in cold blood. Capt. Wright overtook them about sundown, and the Modocs proposed to hold a council of peace, to which he agreed in good faith, the council to be held in the morning. During the night, however, one of his scouts crawled into the Modoc camp and overheard the Chiefs planning to attack suddenly the whites, after they had taken seats in the council, and murder them. Capt. Wright anticipated them, attacked them before daylight, and happily disposed of them. So much for the Modoc yarn. The idea of an Indian's learning treachery of the whites is too absurd to be entertained by any one who is not a blockhead. Those who pin their faith to such a story should read the narratives of the massacre at Detroit and Fort Mackinac, and the Fort Dearborn slaughter in Chicago.

Railway Progress on the Pacific Coast.

Railway progress on the Pacific Coast has kept pace with that in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1865, there were perhaps 150 miles of railway in California; one from San Francisco to San Jose; Sacramento to Shingle Springs; Sacramento to Oroville; and Sacramento to Clipper Gap. The last-named was part of the Central Pacific. The line from San Francisco to San Jose, about fifty miles, was the longest road in the State.

The Central Pacific was completed on the 10th of May, 1869, to Ogden, Utah, a distance of 881 miles. Of this, 188 miles are in the State of California. This Company now owns nearly, if not quite, all the railroads in the State. The Oregon Division is completed to Cottonwood Bridge, nearly to the head of the Sacramento Valley, some 200 miles north of Sacramento. It is intended to connect with the road from Oregon, and is to be pushed vigorously forward during the present season. The branch in the direction of Visalia southward is finished for a distance of 167 miles, and it may be extended. It is by this road that the dry plains south of Stockton are now crossed by passengers bound for the Mariposa grove of Big Trees and the Yosemite Valley. The dust of that plain was something awful to be endured when stirred up by a six-horse coach, as those can testify who have been forced to breathe it for hours. Without some such controlling motive as a visit to the Yosemite, no one would be tempted to live for a day in its suffocating clouds of impalpable powder. Of course, all this is now changed by the cars carefully protected against it. The San Jose line is extended south to Gilroy, and to a considerable distance beyond that point. We are not sure whether this or the Visalia branch will form a part of the Southern Pacific. It is finished, perhaps, 100 miles south of San Francisco.

An important road connects Sacramento with Vallejo on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco, from which steamers in little more than an hour take passengers to the city. It has a branch to Callestoga. A road from Petaluma extends north to Cloverdale, 90 miles from San Francisco. The total of all these roads would give California some 800 miles of completed railway, and it may be that an accurate statement would make a very considerable addition to the number. The list shows a most gratifying progress in railway building in eight years, and the influence they are exerting on the prosperity of the State is decided and healthy.

In 1865, there were but 21 miles of railway in Oregon and Washington Territories—5 miles around the Cascades of the Columbia, and 16 miles around the Dalles. These were built to make a thoroughfare between Portland and the rich mining districts of Idaho, and were run in connection with steamers on the Columbia. Now, the Oregon & California is complete from Portland south 200 miles to Roseberg, and within 84 miles of the California State line. It will undoubtedly meet the line from California by or before the 1st of January, 1875. Even the Central Pacific itself can scarcely show any finer scenery among the Humboldt River mountains, or in crossing the Sierra Nevada range, than the tourist will enjoy between Sacramento and Portland. The road will wind around through exquisitely beautiful valleys and in sight of Shasta, Hood, and other snow-crowned mountains, affording the traveler some of the most charming as well as the most sublime views that can be found anywhere upon the Pacific Coast. Whoever has traveled from California to Oregon by stage-coach will almost regret that those who come after him are to be whirled through this country, so wonderful in mountain and valley, on a railway train.

A road is also built on the west side of the Willamette, from Portland to St. Joseph, on the Yamhill River, a distance of 48 miles. The valley thus reached is one of the most charming and productive sections on the Pacific Coast. The Northern Pacific have their line between Kalama on the Columbia and Puget's Sound completed within 15 miles of Olympia, and it will probably be finished to that point by the 1st of May. This will add about 100 miles to the Pacific Coast railway system, and connect Oregon with Puget's Sound, confessedly one of the finest bodies of water on the globe. It is to be extended to Bellingham Bay, at some point on which the main line will reach it across the lowest pass in the Cascade Mountains, direct from the Upper Columbia River.

The footings show that there are now nearly 1,200 miles of railway on the Pacific Coast, most of which has been built within the last eight years. Their effect upon the development of that distant but most important section of the Union is marked and highly encouraging. Within the next ten years, the population and the wealth of California, Oregon, and Washington will be increased a hundred-fold, if indeed the result does not show a much larger ratio.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Carroll County (Ill.) *Gazette* is not well pleased with Mr. Burchard's explanation. It says:

> What interests the people now is, whether the Treasury shall receive that $5,000, or whether it shall go into the pockets of Mr. Burchard. They are not over anxious about these contingencies [of what Congress will do next winter]. If his argument holds good, then, should the next Congress increase the pay another thousand, instead of reducing it, Mr. Burchard will demurely pocket that extra sum, because "he shall deem it his duty to do so." But, if the next Congress (unfortunately for him) should allow the recent action to stand, then, if he hasn't taken the money, *he most assuredly will take it*, "and that ends it." We feel sorry that our member should have taken this position. It would have been much better to have come out square-toed one way or the other. Men would have respected him more had he taken the $5,000, put it in his pocket, proclaimed his right thereto, and defied any one to say aught against it. We sincerely trust that Mr. B., for his own sake, may reconsider his action in regard to this matter.

—The Lagrange (Ind.) *Standard*, in looking over the newspaper-files of 1848, finds then a current discussion of Congressional pay and mileage, in which the opinion was held that $8 a day was quite enough, if not too much. Compare the $8-a-day Congress of that period with the $7,500 Congressmen of 1873.

—Judge Jilsun, an old Free-Soiler and original Republican, inquires, through the Kenosha (Wis.) *Union*:

> How much of the Philadelphia platform was in earnest, and how much for buncombe? How much civil service was meant, how much economy, how much of the splendid promises therein contained were real, and how much was intended "as sounding brass and tingling cymbal?" The doings of the last Congress and the actions of Gen. Grant have given us a very strong inkling of what the true answer would be, if fully given. The Republican party are clearly responsible for the acts of its representatives.

—One of our Illinois Congressmen, hard pressed at home, is producing letters from other Congressmen attesting that he is no worse than they are. "Let the dead bury their dead."

—The New York *Times* says of Senator Justin S. Morrill's donation to the State of Vermont:

> That gentleman, in declining to pocket the money, declared that it did not belong properly to him. If not to him, then it must belong to those from whom he took it,—i. e., to the people of the United States. Had it been returned to these rightful owners of it, the act would need no logic-chopping to show that it was a fair and honest act.

—William Cullen Bryant, in one of his recent letters, says:

> I cannot help hoping and believing that the moral wounds of the war will be healed and greened over with a new health-giving growth of moral sentiments and impulses which will make the picture fairer than it was before the rude shocks of war had marred its beauty. I trust and believe that the chivalrous, knightly, and generous race which made Southern society what it was before the war, has preserved, even in its overthrow, the vitality which will produce from the fallen trunk new shoots of life and vigor, which will restore, in more than pristine beauty, the fair fabric of the Southern Commonwealth.

—We regard the present unhappy condition of Louisiana as solely chargeable upon the disgraceful negligence of the Forty-second Congress to take the action that was imperatively demanded, and a lasting disgrace to the Republican party.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth (Republican).*

—What the future may bring forth, no one can tell; but, if any confidence can be placed in present indications, it must bring a growth of manly, independent thinkers, whom partisan influence cannot move from the truth.—*Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Press.*

—If our courts are to fall into the clutches of the railroads, our liberties are gone, and the whole country may as well surrender at once. It is bad enough to have to believe that the Legislatures of some States are virtually owned and run as all of them are more or less manipulated by these gigantic corporations, but if they capture the courts the situation will be far worse. All this agitation shows that an urgent necessity exists for railroads to cultivate a higher regard for the rights of the people, and to adopt a less arbitrary and despotic line of management.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The propitious hour has arrived; a brave man will not now shrink from the performance of a patriotic duty. The leader who hesitates at this moment, out of fear of failing to elicit a popular response, does not understand public sentiment. The people are at last thoroughly aroused—are ready, aye, eager, to unite in a movement to save the Government, to reinstate honest men into power, to arrest the progress of centralization—*to save themselves from oppression and utter ruin!*—*Ligonier (Ind.) Banner.*

—Think you these immense fortunes are the result of legitimate business? No, they are the result of extortion, of unholy gains, of a consolidation of capital to control commerce and transportation. This consolidation has made giant strides to control the State and National Governments. Nourished into life and affluence by the people, it has become a power to rob them. The growth of this monster of evil has been by insidious approaches. But it will find a people to deal with who will not submit. The conflict will, with each day, be intensified, and the result cannot be difficult to determine.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times.*

—If the recent action of the Farmers' Granges are any index of the future course to be pursued by them, they seem about to inaugurate an incipient rebellion. It is true that, so far, they appeal to law, but they demand the passage of revolutionary laws. . . . . What is wanted is not more roads, so much as an honest management of what we have. The infamous Directory-ring system must be set aside, and this, if the farmers understand their own case clearly, is what they will do now. They will certainly do it sooner or later.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.*

—California is not to be omitted by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the matter of putting up the price of freights, of which the Nevada people are now making loud complaint. Within a week the Company has advanced the rates on freights from San Francisco to Colfax to $10 per ton (the old rate was $8.20), being an increase of $1.80 per ton. The merchants are indignant, but there is no way of bettering themselves.—*San Francisco Call.*

—It is evident that the Grange move is annoying the railroad monopolists and ring thieves very much; indeed, they begin to tremble in the knees, and feel as though the day of reckoning was at hand. We do not desire to make war upon any class of interests in this country, but we do want powerful monopolists—no matter what their characters may be,—to be held in proper control. They must be, or the people's rights will be trampled under foot, and now is the time to put a check upon the corrupt means used to pervert the honest intentions of the people.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The relation of labor to capital is an all-important subject. The perfect adjustment of the one to the other has not yet been secured. The attempts that have been made by each to obtain an unnatural advantage over the other have been disastrous in the extreme.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—An exposition of American industry and civilization at the present time would be incomplete without a sample of American corruption, and this our State Department has been careful to forward early to Vienna.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—Truly in the light of this baseness it will require a stretch of boldness to offer anything American at Vienna as a model for other peoples. For no matter how much extent of material contrivance we can exhibit, it can profit us nothing in desirable reputation if plausible evidence is also at hand to show that our skill and industry is equaled by our venal corruption. Less than ever will the world be inclined to forego the belief that American virtue is never beyond the reach of the almighty dollar.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—Now, perhaps, orders will be given to fight the Modocs in their own way. This may be denounced as barbarous, but nothing else will be efficacious. The nation will not patiently endure to have its soldiers slaughtered merely that the Modocs may find safety in the usages of civilized warfare.—*New York Times.*

—Let the authorities at Washington look and meditate upon this picture. Let them contemplate the shameful folly by which they have betrayed the property and lives of our frontiersmen into the hands of savages—by which they have degraded American citizenship and disgraced American government.—*Portland (Ore.) Herald.*

—There is a strong tendency to revise railroad legislation so far that all railroad companies shall be confined to one business of constructing and operating specified roads, and that no real estate shall be held other than that necessary for the track, depots, and working convenience of the road—no watering of stock, and no stock speculations. The people everywhere are earnestly seeking new guarantees against the converting of railroad corporations into engines of oppression.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of the Woman's Aid Association will meet in the First Methodist Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Metropolitan Club will hold its annual meeting this evening to elect officers and adopt a constitution.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution this morning at 10 o'clock.

A meeting of the Sabbath (Sunday) School teachers of the city is to be held at the First Baptist Church on Wednesday evening to meet the Executive Committee of the Illinois Sunday School Association and consider the pressing needs of the State. B. F. Jacobs and other missionaries will address the meeting.

James H. Rennie, the actor who took the part of assailant in the one-act tragedy of Rennie vs McKee Rankin, at Myers' Opera House a few evenings ago, was, yesterday, arrested on a State warrant charged with an assault with intent to kill. He was locked up the Central Station.

The first vessel through from Ogdensburgh to Chicago arrived here yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, being the Vermont Central steamer "City of Toledo," A. W. Rossmann, Captain. She left Ogdensburgh on Thursday April 24 and was lying in the Straits for some time. She leaves Chicago at 7 o'clock this evening.

Madam Alphonsena Boudan, the proprietress of the "cigar store," at No. 410 State street, was yesterday morning, fined $100 by Justice Banyon. It is the determination of Sergeant Buckley that this woman shall not carry on her business in the First Precinct, at least, and her house will be nightly raided, until she leaves the premises.

An unknown man fell insensible on the sidewalk opposite Kuhns' Hotel, on Dearborn street, yesterday morning. It was some time before he could be brought to his senses. When he recovered, his tongue was paralyzed. Nothing could be learned of him except that he lived in Boston. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Jorkill Olison, a sailor, while engaged in scraping a mast of the schooner Hibbard, was precipitated, by the breaking of a rope, to the forecastle deck, a distance of 30 feet. His right leg was broken near the hip. The Captain of the vessel exhibited rare consideration in having the unfortunate man removed to his residence.

The *Sunday Times* will publish an exhaustive article on the suburbs of Chicago, condensed from the files of our enterprising little contemporary, the *Evening Mail*. The latter paper is an excellent example to the *Journal*, which compiles its local matter from the morning papers, and we are sorry to see the *Sunday Times* so basely imitating the least enterprising paper of the Northwest.

A meeting of pork-packers and provision dealers was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday afternoon, to discuss a proposition to organize a joint association. Mr. Culbertson presided. After an hour of talk, the majority seeming inclined to form a separate organization of provision dealers, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Culbertson, Underwood, and George Stewart, was appointed to suggest a name and draft rules.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 14, 15, and 16, are to witness some fine pigeon-popping at Dexter Park. On the first day a sweepstakes, in which the crack shots of the country will participate, will open the game. On the day following, H. M. Bogardus and E. Tinker will shoot for the championship of America and $500. On the last day, Bogardus will shoot with I. A. Payne, 100 birds, English rules, for $250 a side.

A fatal accident occurred on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Paulina street, yesterday afternoon. A boy named Frank Kiterarie, who resides at No. 173 Carroll street, in attempting to get on a train, while it was moving, fell on the track, and seven cars passed over his body, killing him instantly. His legs were completely severed from the trunk. The remains were taken to the boy's home, and the Coroner notified.

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Association, held a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. Palmer, Reynolds, Laflin, Pearce, Rosenberg, Furst, Bouton, Farwell, Crane, Harvey, Medill, Lyon. This was one less than a legal quorum, and, after waiting for over an hour without getting the required Directors, the Board adjourned until the afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it is hoped that a quorum will be in attendance, as it is of great importance to take action upon the by-laws, and thereby complete the organization.

A correspondent writes in a great state of indignation to know if "the custom of Lake View Justices trying parties arrested for various offenses in beer-saloons is not a disgrace to the community." Certainly not. The offense in a beer-saloon is as bad as in a street-car—worse, in fact, for it has a tendency to depreciate the value of beer. Our correspondent must be a temperance man. Does he suppose that a man who tampers with the fiend should be regarded as beyond the role of local justice courts? The "man Kelly" says he thinks not, though his actions do not corroborate his statements, so slow is he in furnishing evidence. Let our correspondent talk the matter over with the man Kelly.

Ald. Ogden presided at a meeting of the Common Council Committee on Public Buildings, yesterday. The petition of James Hewson for the payment of $75 for a directory board furnished to Superintendent Washburn taken under consideration. Ald. Ogden said it was not according to order, and recommended that the bill be not paid. The claim of County Commissioner Thomas Lonergan for $1,295 was taken up. The bill is for damages done by the Fire Department in tearing down a wall in 1867, during the progress of a fire in his mills, was taken up. Ald. Ogden decided to refer the matter to Corporation Counsel Tuley. The claim of Doyle & Johnson for plastering the old Court-House was taken up. Ald. Ogden decided to report adversely. The Committee adjourned.

The Mayor's office was yesterday visited by a squad of forlorn-looking men, who came to make complaint of an outrageous swindle practised upon them by an intelligence office—one of that class which relies upon the credulity of the poor foreigners. In making their complaint, they presented the following statement: "Some of them paid Henry Hjorth, Employment Agent, $2 and some $3 to get them employment. They then went to Laporte, Ind., paying their own fare, with a man whom Hjorth sent with them, but who disappeared when they reached Laporte. They obtained no work there, spent all their money, and got back here as best they might. There were about thirty of these men." Half a dozen Scandinavian names and marks are scattered about the declaration. The Mayor sent one of his officers over to recover the money for the men.

And now will not Detective Dennis Simmons rise and explain to the public what reasons, pecuniary or otherwise, prevent his making known to the reporters the particulars of an elopement case which contains some very rich facts? Does Mr. Dennis Simmons suppose that he can run the same business that the divorce-shysters have been compelled to drop—"publicity avoided?" There is no mistaking the fact. A gentleman resident in this city possessed an unfaithful wife. One day last week she left him, stating that she was going to make a call on a friend in the city, since which time she has not been seen by him. He applied to the police, and a rigorous search disclosed the fact that she had gone to Princeton. Simmons and the husband went to Princeton, and there the case ended. Did they find the erring wife? Denny, down with the facts. The case is ended. Pocket your dimes and come down with the items. Never mind your promise of secrecy, you have no right to make such a promise.

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...ittee on Public Buildings,
...tition of James Hewson for
...for a directory board fur-
...dent Washburn taken under
...Ogden said it was not
...and recommended that
...paid. The claim of
...r Thomas Lonergan for
...up. The bill is for dam-
...Fire Department in
...in 1867, during the progress
...was taken up. Ald. Ogden
...matter to Corporation Coun-
...n of Doyle & Johnson for
...Court-House was taken up.
...to report adversely. The
...was yesterday visited by a
...ooking men, who came to
...n outrageous swindle prac-
...n intelligence office—one of
...s upon the credulity of the
...making their complaint,
...llowing statement: "Some
...Hjorth, Employment Agent,
...them employment. They
...te, Ind., paying their own
...m Hjorth sent with them,
...when they reached Laporte,
...ork there, spent all their
...here as best they might.
...rty of these men." Half a
...names and marks are scat-
...aration. The Mayor sent
...er to recover the money for
...Detective Dennis Simmons
...the public what reasons, pe-
...prevent his making known
...particulars of an elopement
...ome very rich facts? Does
...suppose that he can run
...that the divorce-shys-
...ompelled to drop—"pub-
...There is no mistaking
...lemen resident in this
...unfaithful wife. One day
...him, stating that she was
...call on a friend in the city,
...has not been seen by him.
...lice, and a rigorous search
...she had gone to Prince-
...he husband went to Prince-
...se ended. Did they find
...Denny, down with the
...nded. Pocket your dimes
...th the items. Never mind
...recy, you have no right to

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Text of the Bill to Enable Railroads to Issue Improvement Bonds.

The Revenue Bill Passed Without the Two-Mill Tax Provision.

The Senate Again Puts Itself on Record in Favor of the Salary-Grab.

Protest of Senators Against the New Railroad Law.

Jurors' Fees—Printing of the Laws and Journals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A NEW RAILROAD LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, May 2.—Senate bill 380, "For an act to enable railroad companies to borrow money, and to mortgage their property and franchises therefor," was on its third reading in the House, when the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered to was entered. On motion of Mr. Swan, that motion was laid on the table this morning, and the bill taken up for consideration. Mr. Swan defended the bill, and Messrs. Wood, Grey, and Collins pitched vigorously into it. They said it was in the interest of the St. Louis & Alton Railroad, which wanted to build a double track, and should not be permitted to do so until it bound itself to obey all laws passed to regulate railroads, its charter to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Collins moved to refer the bill to the Railroad Committee. Lost,—65 to 63,—and then the bill was put on its passage, going through by 80 to 52. A subsequent motion to reconsider was tabled—63 to 62. The bill as passed reads as follows:

A BILL for an act to enable railroad companies to borrow money, and to mortgage their property and franchises therefor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That every railroad company organized under any law or laws of this State in force before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1872, is hereby empowered from time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing, furnishing, improving, or operating any such railroad, and to issue and dispose of its bonds for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage its corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by such corporation for the purposes aforesaid; but the concurrence of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the stock of such corporation—to be expressed in the manner hereinafter provided—shall be necessary to the validity of any such mortgage; and the order or resolution for such mortgage shall be recorded as provided in such act; and the Directors of such corporation shall be empowered, in pursuance of any such order or resolution, to confer on any holder of any bond, for money so borrowed as aforesaid, the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of such corporation at any time not exceeding ten years after the date of such bond, under such regulation as may be provided in the by-laws of such corporation.

SEC. 2. The concurrence of the holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the capital stock of such corporation in the creation of any such debt and the execution of any such mortgages, shall be made manifest by the votes cast by such stockholders, in person or by proxy, on the passage of appropriate orders or resolutions at a meeting of the stockholders of such corporation, called by the Directors thereof for such purpose.

SEC. 3. The Directors of such corporation shall give notice of such meeting by causing written or printed notices thereof to be either personally served or duly mailed (postage prepaid) to such stockholders whose names and address shall be known to said Directors, such notice to be so mailed at least sixty days before the time fixed for such meeting. The said notices shall state the time and place of such meeting and the purpose thereof, as well as the amount of the proposed indebtedness. The said Directors shall also cause like notices to be inserted in some newspaper published in each county through which said road shall run (if any newspaper shall be published therein) at least sixty days prior to the day appointed for such meeting.

SEC. 4. When such meeting shall be held, the resolution or order authorizing the creation of such indebtedness, and the execution of the mortgage to secure the same, together with the result of the vote thereon, shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of each county through which said road shall run, and shall also be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

PROTEST AGAINST THE RAILROAD LAW.

The following protest was entered on the journal of the Senate:

We, the undersigned Senators, members of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, do hereby respectfully enter our protest against the action of the Senate in passing House bill No. 574, entitled a bill for "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State, and to punish the same, and prescribe a mode of procedure and rules of evidence in relation thereto, and to repeal 'An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights on said roads,' approved April 7, A. D. 1871."

And submit the following reasons:

We admit the power of the General Assembly to prohibit unjust discrimination and extortion in the transportation of passengers and freights. We admit the necessity of legislation upon this subject. We claim it to be our duty as legislators in the enactment of laws for the government of the people: 1, to observe the requirements of the Constitution of the State; 2, to avoid the passage of laws detrimental to the public interests upon which depend the development of our State. We are also moved to make this protest because we are convinced that, should the railroad companies comply strictly with the provisions of the bill, it would seriously paralyze the commercial and industrial interests of the State.

The avowed object of the bill is to prevent unjust discrimination—to cheapen freight; the practical result of the bill is to destroy competition,—to raise the rate of freight. And we enter this protest believing the bill to be unconstitutional, and from the conviction that while we so believed it would have been a violation, not only of our duty, but of our oath of office, for us to have voted for the bill, and thereby attempted to throw a responsibility upon the courts which properly belong to us. If we, the law-makers, shrink from our duties through a lack of moral courage, what security have the people? Are we justified in demanding that virtue in the Judiciary we lack ourselves? (Signed)

S. K. DOW,
R. S. THOMPSON,
J. S. LEE,
JAS. J. MCGRATH.

WHOLESALE PRINTING.

The House passed a resolution, presented by Mr. Connolly, ordering the printing of 5,000 copies of the laws passed, one copy to be sent to each County Clerk, and no less than twenty-two copies to each member of the General Assembly,—to say the least, a generous donation by members to themselves. Mr. Bradwell offered another resolution requiring the journals to be printed in time for use at the next session. It was adopted. Then the Senate provided for printing 5,000 copies of the amendments to the Revenue law, for distribution in different counties.

THE STATE-HOUSE GROUNDS.

The Senate passed a resolution empowering the State-House Commissioners to purchase a lot of ground, at a cost not exceeding $5,000, on which to erect the necessary steam-heating apparatus. This shows plainly that the land now owned by the State is not enough for the building, and that there is no intention on the part of the city of Springfield to give any more. It was understood when the State-House was located, and when it was in imminent danger of removal, that all the ground needed would be given to the State. That was evidently a delusion, and the notion that Springfield will give another inch of its muddy territory for the benefit of the State-House is absurd.

PASSAGE OF THE REVENUE BILL.

A final and desperate effort was made in the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the General Revenue law, repealing the 2 mill tax, and substituting $1,000,000 therefor. The House concurred by 90 to 38, so the 2 mill tax is repealed, and the Revenue bill passed. It provides for a levy of $3,500,000 in 1873, and of $2,500,000 in 1874; $1,000,000 of each levy to be expended on the public schools.

PERSONAL.

Booth, Lomax, and Condin, of Cook, were absent to-day. Messrs. Peltzer, Sherman, and Kann arrived yesterday in time to vote on matters of importance to their constituents. In justice to the latter gentlemen it should be said that they have been in their seats during most of the session.

END OF THE RUMMEL CASE.

The Senate passed the joint resolution directing the Auditor not to honor the warrants of ex-Secretary of State Rummel, for copying, the amount being about $8,000, which it was alleged he overcharged. Thus ends the matter.

STATIONERY.

Several Chairmen of Committees reported the amount of their stationery expenses, none of them being exorbitant; the most reasonable being Mr. Ray, of Mines and Mining, who charged nothing. Many Chairmen have not reported, and never intend reporting.

COUNTY MONEY.

The Senate passed the bill sent here by certain county officials to amend the law which compels them to turn over the money twice a year, but as passed it is innocuous and fails to carry out the plans of the schemers. The bill is more explicit than the old law in directing them to disgorge twice a year, and allows them in case they have not enough on hand at the end of the year to pay their salaries, to draw the deficiency out of the County Treasury.

APPROVED.

The Barrel and Bottle bill has received the Executive signature.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Senate bill appropriating $18,000 this year and $10,000 next to erect a building for the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago passed by very close scratching. The absence of some Cook County members in Chicago was nearly fatal to the bill.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Mr. Crawford offered a resolution in the afternoon requesting the Governor to return to the House the bill allowing railroads to issue bonds to improve their roads, passed in the morning, but the House repeatedly refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Judd, who engineered the bill through the House with consummate tack, kept his men well in hand all day, and all attempts to reconsider failed.

REVISION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Upton and Steele were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Hay, Rountree, and Dunham on the part of the House, as the Revision Committee, to work during the recess.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House concurred in the bill appropriating $99,000 to erect the centre building of the Southern Insane Asylum, and the bill giving $175,000 to build the south wing of the Northern Insane Asylum. This latter will complete the building, and is part of $458,125 which Mr. Mann, the member from Elgin, got through this session for the use of the institution. The House also passed the Senate bills giving $75,000 to improve the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, $20,000 to repair and furnish the Executive Mansion, $66,000 to erect a chapel, dining-room, and laundry at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and $25,000 for buildings at the State Reform School.

THE END.

The first session of this General Assembly virtually ended to-day. In the closing hours bills were rushed through with lightning rapidity. Everybody voted for everybody else's pet bill, and everybody's bill went through to everybody's infinite satisfaction. Appropriation bills, railroad bills, jury bills, everything that was necessary to oblige a member, was considerately passed. A quorum need not be expected now until Jan. 6.

JURORS' FEES.

The Senate passed the bill giving jurors, in counties of the first and second class, "$1.50 a day" for every day of necessary attendance at such Courts as such jurors, and also 5 cents per mile each way for necessary travel, "and providing that jurors in Courts of Record, in counties of the third class, shall receive only for their services the sum of $2 a day for each day's attendance, and 5 cents per mile, actual travel, going and coming to place of holding court; but no oftner than once coming and going to place of holding court shall be considered in computing the mileage of jurors during the term for which they shall be summoned to serve as jurors."

The bill appropriating $44,556 for new buildings at the Champaign University finally passed.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

Mr. Cummings called up the salary-grab resolution in the Senate, but it was again defeated by a party vote, which does not say much for the party.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a.m., President EARLY in the chair. Thirty Senators answered roll-call.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of State to cause to be published, in pamphlet form, 5,000 copies of House bill amending certain sections of the Revenue law, to be distributed pro rata to the several counties and townships.

A further resolution was offered directing the publication at once of 500 copies of the number authorized by law, of laws and journals of the Assembly for distribution among members and officers. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. STARNE offered a resolution directing the Commissioners of Public Printing to inquire into, and report upon, a certain claim of E. A. Paine, against the State, for binding. Adopted.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

House bill 423, fixing the terms of County Courts, was called up and passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

House bill 563, to suppress the trade in obscene literature, and advertisement of same; and articles for procuring abortion was called up, read a third time and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

THE RUMMEL CASE.

The resolution, adopted by the House, in relation to alleged overpayment for copying by ex-Secretary of State Rummel. Adopted—ayes, 22; noes, 1.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved suspension of rules to consider House resolution censuring the Congressional salary-grab. Lost—ayes, 13; noes, 20, as follows:

YEAS.

Brooks,	Hinchcliffe,	Starne,
Burke,	Hundley,	Ware,
Casey,	Kehoe,	Warren,
Cummings,	Nicholson,	Whiting—13.
Hampton,		

NAYS.

Baldwin,	Ferrell,	Steele,
Canfield,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Castle,	Palmer,	Thompson,
Cunningham,	Patterson,	Waite,
Cusey,	Sanford,	Wilcox,
Donahue,	Sheldon,	Williamson—20.
Dow,	Shepard,	

Senators Palmer and Steele changed their votes.

OTHER BILLS DISPOSED OF.

House bill 581, amending the act prohibiting stock running at large. Passed—yeas, 29; nays, 5.

House bill 474, consolidating the offices of Assessor and Treasurer in counties not under township organization. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

Senator KOHOE rose to a question of privilege, and, on behalf of the Cook County delegation, presented Senator Voris with an oroide-headed cane, which had previously been confiscated from Senator Hundley, as a token of respect for his able support of Cook County legislation.

Senator VORIS replied felicitously, announcing his undying hostility to bill 319.

House bill 471, concerning fees and salaries. Passed—yeas, 29; nays, 0.

House bill 316, amending the Fees and Salary act. Passed.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 23 to 10, to concur in the House amendments to Senate bill 279, for revising the law in relation to Secretary of State.

THE JURY BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the difference between the Senate and House on the Jury bill was concurred in—yeas, 30; nays, 2.

DISSECTING BILL.

House bill 463, to promote the science of medicine and surgery, was considered and recommitted.

PROTEST.

Senator DOW, on behalf of himself and Senators Lee, Thompson, and McGrath, presented a protest against the passage of the Compromise Railroad bill, and the same was ordered spread upon the journals.

PRINTING BILL.

The House resolution providing for the publication of the laws and journals of this Assembly was concurred in. Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the following bills: Senate bill 336, making appropriation for the Southern Insane Asylum; Senate bill 411, to define the terms of County Courts; Senate bill 7, in regard to the management of the State Reform School.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive messages were taken up, and sundry persons confirmed as Notaries Public.

INJUNCTIONS.

House bill No. 146, authorizing the issuance and serving of writs of injunctions on Sundays, was tabled.

INSURANCE.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Insurance bill.

LOTTERIES.

Senate bill No. 428, prohibiting the advertisement of lotteries, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 2.

COMPLIMENTARY.

A resolution was adopted directing the resolution complimentary to ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dougherty, adopted by the Senate upon his retiring from that body, to be suitably engrossed and sent to that officer.

THE REVISION.

The President announced Senators Upton and Steele as appointments on the Revising Commission.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hale.

FINISHING UP.

A resolution requiring the Clerk of the House to remain thirty days to complete the work of his department was adopted.

PRINTING.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered a resolution providing for the publication and distribution of 5,000 copies of the laws passed at the present session. Adopted.

RAILROAD CREDITS.

A resolution providing for the publication of the journal of proceedings was adopted.

Senate bill 380, to enable railroad companies to borrow money, and to mortgage their property and franchises therefor. Passed—yeas, 80; nays, 52.

REVENUE BILL.

House bill 567, providing the necessary revenue for State purposes, was again considered, and the Senate amendment, substituting $1,000,000 to be raised in lieu of the 2 mill tax, was concurred in—yeas, 90; nays, 38.

JURY BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Jury bill was submitted and ordered printed.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Senate bill 320, appropriating $28,000 for the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. Passed—yeas, 78; nays, 41.

RAILROAD CREDITS AGAIN.

Mr. STREETOR moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Senate bill 380, above mentioned, passed the House. Motion tabled—yeas, 64; nays, 62.

Senate bill 406, reorganizing the Illinois Industrial University, and making appropriation therefor $44,000. Passed—yeas, 86; nays, 26.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Senate bill 336, appropriating $99,000 for the Southern Insane Asylum, passed—yeas, 85; nays, 22.

JURY BILL.

The House concurred in the Conference Committee's amendments to the Jury bill—yeas, 104; nays, 5.

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Senate bill 2, appropriating $187,000 for the Northern Insane Asylum, passed—yeas, 79; nays, 33.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY COURTS.

Senate bill 411, defining the term County Court, and court as used in the acts providing for the removal of county-seats. The Senate amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed—yeas, 89; nays, 2.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Senate bill 7, relating to Reform School for juvenile offenders, passed—yeas, 96; nays, 7.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution alleging that Senate bill 380, above mentioned, had passed the House under the gag of the previous question; that the bill was not understood, and should be recalled, and requesting the Governor to return it to the House. The House refused to suspend the rules.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senate bill 45, in relation to dissolution of insurance companies, passed—yeas, 95; nays, 6.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate bill 159, making an appropriation for the Blind Asylum of $75,000, passed—yeas, 98; nays, 17.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Senate bill 423, appropriating $20,000 for repairing the executive mansion. Passed—yeas, 91; nays, 0.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Bill 392, appropriating money to pay the expenses of the next General Assembly. Passed.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Senate bill 80, appropriating $66,000 for the erection of a chapel and dining-room for the Asylum of the Blind. Passed—yeas, 79; nays, 25.

Senate bill 329, appropriating $25,000 for the State Reform School. Passed—yeas, 91; nays, 14.

THE REVISION.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hay, Rountree, and Dunham, on the part of the House, on the Committee of Revision.

Adjourned.

THE NEW POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Description of the Different Varieties.

Washington (April 28) Correspondence of the New York World.

I have had a look at the new postage-stamps that are to be used by the several Government Departments after the 1st of July, when the new Postal law abolishing the franking privilege takes effect. The stamps that are to be used by the Departments will be different from those in general use by public, of which there are eleven varieties, each of a different denomination. The 1-cent stamp has the profile bust of Franklin, taken from Rubricht, in imperial blue. Two cents, Jackson; profile bust after Powers; color, velvet brown. Three cents, Washington; profile bust after Houdon; color, green; Six cents, Lincoln; after Volk, in cochineal red. Seven cents, Stanton; profile bust from photograph; color, English vermillion. Ten cents, Jefferson; profile bust after Powers' statue; chocolate color. Twelve cents, Clay; profile bust after Hart; purple. Fifteen cents, Webster; profile bust after Clevenger; color, orange. Twenty-four cents, Scott; profile bust after Coffee; color, pure purple. Thirty cents, Hamilton; profile bust after Cerrachi; color, black. Ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry; profile bust after Wolcott's statue; color, carmine.

These same medallions are to be used on the stamps for the departments, but each one to be in different color and design with the exception of the profile. That for the War Department has beneath the medallion in the lower corners a shield, and in the upper corners the letters "U. S.," with "War Department" written across the top and the denomination across the bottom of the stamp.

The Navy Department has a cable extending around the stamp outside of the medallion, with "Navy Department" and two stars in the upper corners, the denomination written across the bottom, and the letters "U. S." in the lower corners.

The Treasury stamp has nothing particularly emblematical. The sides around the medallion are filled with folds of drapery and heavy cords and tassels depending. "Treasury" is written across the top, the denomination across the bottom, and the letters "U. S." in the corners, under the word "Treasury."

Stamps for the White House have "Executive" written across the top in large letters, and "U. S." in the upper corners, plain sides, and denomination across the bottom.

The Interior stamps are the handsomest of the lot. The name of the Department is written across the top, extending from side to side, with stars in the upper corners, and pillars on the sides, running from the top and terminating with the letters "U. S." set in relief.

The State Department stamp is very plain. The name of the Department is printed across the top, plain sides, with large letters "U. S." at the lower corners, and denomination across the bottom.

The Department of Justice has a plain and severe-looking stamp, with plain sides and corners; "Department of Justice" written across the top, and the letters "U. S." in large type set in stars at the lower sides.

The Post-Office Department stamp, instead of the medallion, will have the denomination in large figures, and full relief in white on a black ground. The border of this stamp is of exquisite workmanship, and is composed of a delicate wreath of leaves entwined around the medallion; the letters "U. S." are in the lower corners, and two balls in upper corners. The reason for making the Post-Office stamp different from the others is that the Post-Office Department has to distribute these stamps to 30,000 Postmasters throughout the country for official use, and it will occasion less confusion and less opportunity for careless, ignorant, and dishonest Postmasters to disarrange the system by having a distinctive stamp for their own use. Each department has a different color, so that there will be no occasion for the correspondence to get mixed. The color for the War Department is carmine; the Navy, blue; the Interior, vermillion; State, green; Treasury, velvet brown; Post-Office, black; Agricultural, straw-color; Department of Justice, royal-purple; Executive, chocolate. Congress appropriated for the Executive Department postage, $600; Department of State, $83,000; Post-Office Department, $800,000; Treasury, $504,000; War, $159,000; Navy, $38,000; Interior Department, $330,000; Agricultural Department, $52,000; Department of Justice, $15,000. It was at first proposed to give to each department a different and emblematic design, without regard to color, but upon consultation it was decided to make the color distinctive, leaving the general design the same for all. The shades used for the departments will be entirely different from those in general use, so that a glance will determine the difference. The selections of colors have nearly all been made and the designs selected.

There is in course of preparation a design for a special stamp to be used by the State Department, to cover matter sent in dispatch-bags to foreign countries. This is to be done in two colors, with a medallion of Seward engraved from the portrait of him in Carpenter's painting of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, which is said to be one of the best ever taken of him.

The contract for all adhesive stamps used by the Post-Office Department, has been given the Continental Bank Note Company, of New York, at the low figure of 15 cents per thousand. The former rate for the same work was 27 cents. The workmanship of the specimens sent for approval to the Department are marvels of beauty. In every line and figure is beauty and strength combined. The work stands out as if carved instead of engraved. It is pronounced by critics to be the best work of the kind ever done in this country.

The requisitions of the different departments for the first quarter are beginning to come in to the Post-Office. The Treasury Department for the first quarter alone wants 200,000, the State Department 20,000, the War Department 30,000. The Signal Service, a bureau of the War Department, makes requisition, in addition to stamps, for 250,000 one-cent wrappers for one month alone. This is for the weather reports which are sent out every day all over the country. Gen. Meyer's requisition for postage on what is termed the farmer reports alone for the year was $65,000. The departments will make requisitions on the Post-Office for stamps; the Post-Office will send orders to the Bank Note Company, and they will deliver directly to the departments. The departments will supply the several bureaus with stamps for their own use. Those departments having to furnish official stamps to offices situated at a distance from the Capital will be supplied with them for such distribution by the 1st of June. The appointment of a mailing-clerk will become necessary in each department under this new postal rule, for the greatest care will have to be exercised in the matter. The same rules will be enforced in regard to the prepayment of postage, and the same rates exacted, so that great attention must be given to the details at first to insure a prompt delivery of official communications.

Under the law the Post-Office Department at Washington is required to furnish stamps to all persons under its direction requiring the same for official use. These stamps are not to be furnished by Postmasters to the public or to be sold to any person. They are for the exclusive use of the departments. All special laws granting the franking privilege to private persons are also abolished. Not even Mrs. Lincoln is excepted. These stamps are objects of great curiosity, and everybody is anxious to get a look at them. The day I was taking an inventory of their proportions several members of the diplomatic corps called for the same purpose. Among them was the French Minister, who was enthusiastic in his expressions of admiration, and begged a full set at the earliest moment convenient.

The new postal cards will also be ready for use at the same time the new stamps are out. These cards are about six inches long, and three or four inches wide. One side is blank, for the message to be written upon; the other is neatly ornamented with a scroll bearing "United States," with a flourish, and "One cent postage" stamped in the corner, the same as on stamped envelopes. These cards will be used very extensively for advertising purposes. The Agricultural Department has ordered a large number of them to print their circulars upon.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Charges Against the American Commissioners.

Vienna (April 16) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

It is to be hoped that the American Government will institute a thorough investigation into the manner in which the trust confided to the Commissioners for this Exhibition has been observed. The Supply has arrived at Trieste, but no papers have been forwarded to facilitate the discharging of her cargo, the Commissioner who was charged with this duty not having been heard from up to this date. No plans have been received, so far as I can find, for the arrangement of the goods, and our transept is, alone, empty and utterly without a sign of preparation for the receipt of goods. The English Commission have been here for months, and have their space all mapped out, and goods are already in course of arrangement. No one has any knowledge of the disposition of affairs, and as Mr. Van Buren has just arrived it is only now that exhibitors, some of whom have been waiting here for weeks, can begin to make their arrangements. Of the Commission there are thus far only four working members here, and in consequence everything in the American department is in confusion, and those who do work have not the materials to enable them to work intelligently. But for the incidental presence of Mr. McElrath here (he not having had any part in the preparation in America and knowing nothing of the plans before coming here), nothing would be done to-day except what had better not have been done.

Inquiry among exhibitors and contractors discloses the fact that a system of black-mailing and corruption has been applied by certain members of the Commission which, when fully unraveled, will excite the indignation of the whole country. Exhibitors have been assigned places by payment of money to Commissioners; taxes have been levied on contracts; the stevedores even, who loaded the ships, are said to have been bled to a ruinous extent for the privilege of loading, and, of the constructions here, one job, the roofing of a court for the machinery, has been given to one contractor for 148,000 francs, with the reversion of the building at the end of the Exhibition, while another contractor had offered to do the same work for 115,000 francs, paying 5 per cent to the Commissioner who had charge of the job, and giving up the building to Government. To extort these bribes from exhibitors numerous applicants have been refused places, and now there is space unfilled, and we need more articles to make a show consistent with our pretensions. The fittings up for the department have been assigned to a contractor with the understanding that 50 per cent of the profits should be paid to the Commissioner in charge. Meanwhile, the building being equally behind-hand, we shall not lose as much as we deserve. The fine arts hall will not be ready before the middle of June or the 1st of July, the walls being damp. Our goods by the Supply are all landed, and a part has arrived, so that we shall be ready so far for the opening; but our space, thanks to our ingenious Commissioner, not being full, it will be permitted to add until June 15, when the juries commence sitting.

In the department of steam enginery the inventive genius of America has one item of practical appreciation which is worth more than many medals. Of the eight steam engines contributed by the whole mechanical department there are five Corliss (American) engines, and one of the other three has a Porter's governor (also American). The section assigned to the machinery of America has only a small part of the extent assigned to England, but it will have a feature not shown by any other department, in that the lighter machinery in the side galleries will all be in motion, side shafting and driving bands having been allowed by the general direction, so that every American machine in the Mechanical Hall will illustrate its method of action in a manner comprehensible to any observation. In this department especially the friendliness of the Imperial direction has been shown to the United States. In the affairs of the disputed hall (and in several other minor instances), there has been a hearty good will shown to the Americans which is exceedingly flattering. That the entanglement should have had existence is, I am assured, owing to the neglect of our Commission to define its plans, or to make any precise claims for space until after the time at which the space belonging to us was assigned, in default of such claim, to England. Naturally in such a case, with the absolute assignment of the space in question to England by the management, the British Commission declined to submit the question to an arbitration, as proposed by our Commissioners.

The Indiana Press Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—The Editorial Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning in the hall of the House of Representatives, President Langsdale in the chair. The invitation to attend a reception at the residence of Gov. Hendricks, accepted yesterday for this evening, was postponed until the next meeting of the Association, owing to a want of time to prepare for the occasion. Papers were read by D. C. Caldwell, of the *Industrial Review*, upon "The True Basis for Advertising Rates;" by J. C. Hardesty, of the Anderson *Herald*, upon "How to Make the Country Press Independent of Local Rings;" by S. G. Baine, of the Martinsville *Republican*, upon "Co-operation Among Country Publishers. The Committee upon the question of establishing a State Advertising Agency, reported that the thing was practicable, but time must be given to prepare a plan for organization. A committee was appointed to prepare this plan, and report at the next meeting of the Association. A number of resolutions, expressing the sense of the Association upon various matters brought before it, were presented by the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Slater, Gwin, and Ainsworth, was appointed to arrange for an excursion by the Association to Wyandotte Cave some time next month. The Association then adjourned sine die.

This afternoon the members of the Association are taking a drive through the city, under the escort of the members of the Board of Trade.

Suicide.

WINONA, Minn., May 2.—Joseph Kroupke, a carpenter, committed suicide, with morphine, last evening.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—Crude petroleum at Parker's Landing, $2.65; refined, 17@17¼c. Market quiet and strong.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Money was active and stringent at 1-16@¼ per cent per day, until about 2:30, when the rates broke to 5 per cent per annum, closing easy at that to the legal rate. The express companies brought $1,200,000. The Harlem Company is paying off $1,600,000 of matured mortgages.

Sterling declined to 108¼ for sixty days, and 109 for sight, recovering to 108½@108¾ and 109¼@109½ respectively.

Gold was quiet at 116¾@116⅞. Loans, 7 per cent to 1-32 for carrying, and 7 to flat for borrowing. Clearings, $73,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $851,000; Customs receipts, $294,000.

Legal tenders outstanding, $357,140,000.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds ruled quiet and unchanged. Stocks were dull, with prices alternately weak and strong, the depression being most prominent in the afternoon. Western Union was the most active stock, and quite firm throughout the day. The whole market closed steady at some recovery from the lowest figures.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
5-20s of '62, ex int	114⅝	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64, ex int	114⅝	New 5s	114¼
Coupons, '65, ex int	117⅛	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	78½	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	78½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	73½
W. U. Tel	85¾	Wabash	69¼
Quicksilver	34	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	79	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71½	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	55¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	64½	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	91½
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	35½
Michigan Central	104½	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	88½	Union Pacific stocks	29½
Northwestern	79½	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	85	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	107¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101½
N. J. Central	101½	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	56¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 9d @11s 11d; club, 12s@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—1:35 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. White wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; club, 12s. Corn, 27s 3d. Lard, 40s 6d. Pork, 68s.

LONDON, May 2—5 p. m.—Consols 93⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¼; New York 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50¼.

PARIS, May 2.—Rentes, 54 fr 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Cotton flat; middling upland, 9@9⅛c; Orleans, 9¼@9⅜c. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Sales of the week, 60,000 bales; export, 7,000; speculation, 6,000. Stock, 741,000; American, 343,000. Receipt, 103,000; American, 56,000. Stock afloat, 577,000; American, 228,000. Actual export, 7,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, average quality, 11s 8d@11s 10d; club, 12s; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d.

Pork, 68s. Cheese, 72s. Cumberland middles, 38s 9d. Short ribs, 39s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 10,000 quarters, all American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 11,000 quarters; American, 5,000.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—BEEVES—The opening of the market yesterday presented the usual features—a small attendance of buyers and limited sales, about 700 head having been disposed of, 100 short of that day last week. To-day the attendance of buyers from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and river counties and vicinity has been large, though there are few from New York and Brighton. The supply is large. The receipts of yesterday were 221 cars, including 14 of State. To-day the receipts amount to 72 cars, 4 short of this day last week. The average quality of the offerings is still better than last week. Among receipts are some very fine Illinois steers, the best seen in market this year, belonging to Patterson, though not a head of them was sold to-day. The sales of to-day are very few. There has been no duller market this year, and none which has resulted more disastrously to all concerned. The opening of the market on Thursday was fully ½c lower than last week. To-day prices, compared with last week, are from ½c to ⅝c lower. As buyers have obstinately held off, sellers were obliged to make large concessions, which will cause heavy losses.

MILCH COWS—Receipts amount to about 60 head, and a few have been sold at $45.00@50.00. There has been little done in this branch of trade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fair supply and moderate demand, only a few head sold, and those at fully ½c off from last week. Wool sheep, 6¾@7½c per lb; shorn, 5@6½c.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—BEEVES—To-day 28 cars or 390 head, making 4,120 for four days against 4,200 the same time last week. Prices dropped another notch, buyers not willing to pay more than 11½c for good Western steers, and but few of the fat native cattle were sold. Sales include: 2 cars fair Kentucky steers, av. 11 cwt, at 11@11½c; 1 car Missouri, av. 7 cwt, at 11c; 6 cars Texans, av. 5½ cwt, at 10c; 5 cars, av. 5½ cwt, at 10½c, and 4 cars, av. 5½ cwt, at 9c, and $1 per head.

SHEEP—2 cars or 420 head; total 6,890 for four days, against 8,630 the same time last week. The depression noted yesterday continues, and a few forced sales were made at very low prices. Sales include: 2 cars good clipped Ohio sheep, 108 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, 87 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 90 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car extra, 119 lbs, at 6c; and 1 car good unshorn Ohio, 103 lbs, at 7c. Sheared sheep are quoted 4½@6c; unshorn 6@7c.

HOGS—To-day 33 cars or 4,100; making 24,300 since Monday, against 23,600 the same time last week. Good corn-fed alive are quoted at 6c, but there is an unsettled feeling.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—CATTLE—To-day, including 32 cars to arrive, 782. Total for the week 9,690, or 570 cars, against 551 the same time last week. Market flat and dull; not sufficient sales to make a quotable market; no buyers in attendance; nearly all the stock was shipped East in first hands. Sales: 77 Illinois steers, av 1,125 to 1,306 lbs, at $5.80@6.00; 14 Illinois bulls, av 1,601 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 6,600. Total for the week 9,000, against 16,200 the same time last week. The market closed dull and heavy at $4.50@5.50 for Western-clipped sheep, and $5.50@6.50 for Western-wooled sheep. No sales reported.

HOGS—To-day, including reported arrivals, 5,100. Total for the week thus far 27,200, against 20,800 the same time last week. The market continues dull, and the pens are full of stock, buyers holding off and very cautious. Prices rule at $5.25@5.60. Sales: 200 Missouri hogs at $5.25@5.60 246 Ohio hogs, 195 lbs, at $5.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—There was a very quiet movement in trade owing to the rainy weather, Cotton goods are in fresh request and generally steady. Dwight, Star, Booth, S., and Lawrence's brown sheetings are down ½c, and Blackstone AA, Amoskeag A, and Redbank bleached sheetings are severally 14, 15, and 10½c. Hope sheetings are largely sold ahead at 12½c. Colored cottons are in brisk demand. Prints and dress goods rule quiet. Woolens and shawls are dull. Foreign goods are quiet in private hands, but active at a decline.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—CATTLE—Market bad; arrivals very heavy; best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 4½@5½c; common, 5@5½c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 5½@5¾c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market lower; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $6.00@6.15; Yorkes, $5.40@5.60.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 2.—COTTON—Dull, with limited export demand; middling uplands, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower on poor grades; steady for good; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.35; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.35@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extras, $6.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour steady at $4.10@6.00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Prime spring a shade firmer, with moderate demand; receipts, 21,000 bu; Minnesota spring, $1.64@1.67; choice No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.64; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.68@1.69. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 21,000 bu; car lots new Western, mixed, 68@70c; old in store held at 68c, with 67c bid; yellow, 71c; unsound Western mixed, 58c. Oats firm, with rather more demand; receipts, 15,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@52c; white Western, 53@54c.

SEEDS—Clover seed quiet at 8@8½c. Timothy firmly held at $4.25.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 14@14½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17@19½c. Sugar in good demand and very firm; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Rice steady, at 7½@8½c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—10½; refined, 20½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and heavy, at 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $18.75@19.00; prime mess, $18.00@18.50. Total stock of pork May 1, 61,000 brls, including 28,000 brls new. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Total stock May 1, 31,000 brls, including 15,000 brls new. Cut meats unchanged; middles lower; long clear, 10c; long rib, 10½c; short clear, 10¼@10½c. Lard a shade easier; Western steam, 9 5-16@9⅜c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 33@34c.

CHEESE—Firm, at 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Less active; 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.25; treble extra, $6.50@7.75; family, $8.75@10.00. Corn lower; white, 55@56c; yellow, 57c. Oats quiet at 44c.

BRAN—Dull at 80c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $18.50. Dry salted meats firm at 7½c, 9½c, and 10c. Bacon firmer at 8½c, 10½c, 10½c, and 10½c; hams 14½@15c. Lard—Refined scarce; tierce, 9½c; keg, 10½@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, no movement. Coffee, 17@19½c.

WHISKY—90@93c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales of 3,600 bales; good ordinary, 15½c, 16½c, and 17c; middlings, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 5,973 bales; exports, coast, 107 bales; stock, 150,394 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm; Western red, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.95@2.00. Corn in good demand and scarce; mixed Western, 64½c. Oats firm, with good demand; mixed Western, 49@50c; white, 52@53c. Rye firm; 85c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $18.75@19.00. Bacon in better demand and firm. Shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c. Clear rib, 10½@10⅝c. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@15c. Lard quiet, firm; 9¼@9½c.

BUTTER—Western, heavy; receipts large.

WHISKY—90½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull. Corn—Western, 60@61c. Barley quiet, unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher at $7.60@7.85. Wheat firm at $1.68@1.72. Corn firm at 45c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Less active, but firm. Mess pork held at $18.50. Lard quiet and firm; sales of steam, 9c; generally held at 9¼c; kettle, 9½c. Bulk meats firmly held; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; sales, 9¾c buyer June. Bacon held firmly at 8c, 9⅞c, and 10½c, with good demand at ⅛c less.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.36½; No. 2, $1.26½. Oats firm; No. 2, 31c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 69c. Barley firm; No. 2, 88c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.98@1.90; No. 1, $1.89; amber, $1.74½. Corn steady at 47½@48c. Oats in good demand at 37½@38c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1.76; No. 2, $1.66. Corn dull and nominal at 51@52c. Oats dull; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white in car lots, 16½c; Ohio State test, 25@25½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@8.10. Wheat firm; red, $2.00; amber, $2.05. Rye steady at 85c. Corn active; yellow, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Less active and tending lower.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 19⅞@20c.

WHISKY—Firmly held at 94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 2.—PROVISIONS—Market generally dull and buyers awaiting arrivals from West by lake. Wheat—Sales 2 cars No. 2 Milwaukee club in store at $1.55. Oats—Sales 1,200 bu Western at 46@46½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—COTTON—Active; good ordinary, 15½@15⅝c; low middling, 17½@17⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $5.00@10.10. Corn dull at 57@58c. Oats scarce and firm. Cornmeal, $2.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $19.50@19.75. Lard unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 8¼c; sides, 10½@10⅝c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, $6.50.

PROVISIONS—Moderate order demand; held firm; mess pork, $18.50@19.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib, 10½@10½c; clear, 10½c, all packed. Sugar-cured hams held at 14@14½c; fancy advanced to 15c. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard—Tierces, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping, only sample lots sold. Corn firmer for bulk; No. 2 mixed 37c on track; 45c sacked. Oats a shade better for bulk; No. 2, 31½@32c on track; 36c sacked. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; no demand for round lots. Jobbing sales at $18.50. Bulk meats firm. Sales of shoulders at 6½c; clear ribs at 8½c; clear 9c—all at Muscatine, Iowa. Bacon quiet, firm, and unchanged. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Lower, at $4.60@5.25.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.68; amber Michigan, $1.71½@1.72 spot; $1.74½@1.75½ seller June; No. 2 red, $1.71@1.72. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45½c spot; June, 46c; July, 47c; low mixed, 45c; yellow, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 126,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—PASSED UP—Propellers Scott, Sheldon, Richmond, Burlington; barks Bessie, Barwick, Jennie Graham, Constitution; schrs Cortez, Lillie Parsons, Harvest Queen, Amoskeag, J. Burt, Pride of America, Wm. Home, John Mott, Anna Grover, Portch, James Norris, Alva Bradley, Reindeer, Magellan, Morrill, Knapp, Card, O. M. Bond.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Joseph Master.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

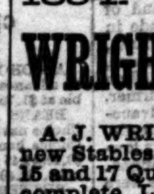
LA SALLE, May 2.—The steamer Beaver arrived from St. Louis this morning, towing the canal-boat T. Ryburn, light, having dropped one ice barge at Peru; and departed, towing from this port the canal-boats J. D. Leonard, Gipsey, and Banner, all loaded with timber for St. Louis, and a barge of ice from Peru for New Orleans, intending, also, to take two barges of ice from Kingston to St. Louis. The propeller Storm, which had lain here since the 30th ult. waiting for a pilot, departed this afternoon, loaded with lumber for St. Louis. The T. Ryburn passed into the canal light, destination unknown, and the Johnston passed out light, and the Sherman loaded with pig-iron for Carondelet.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 2.—ARRIVED—North America, LaSalle, 5,950 bu corn; Cataract, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn; J. Menard, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Sunrise, Marseilles, 3,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats; Belle of France, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Onondaga, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 5,500 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 20 brls flour, 700 brls meat, and several boats loaded with stone. Jennie, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,462 bu wheat; Constitution, Lemont, 350 feet lumber, and several boats for various points, all light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar



That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Wright Brothers dissolved partnership April 1, 1873, by mutual consent. All outstanding debts and unsettled claims will be adjusted with the undersigned.

A. J. WRIGHT,
At Wright's Livery Stable,
13, 15, 17 Quincy-st., near State.

1854. 1873.

WRIGHT'S LIVERY.

A. J. WRIGHT has moved into his new Stables, just erected at Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Quincy-st., one of the most complete Livery premises in the Northwest.

His old friends and patrons for nineteen years, and the public in general, will find him prepared to fill all orders with

A NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CARRIAGES,

Comprising some of the Finest Teams and Turnouts in the city.

A. J. WRIGHT.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between T. W. Brennan and P. D. Cover, doing business under the firm name of Brennan & Cover, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, P. D. Cover retiring from said firm. T. W. Brennan will receipt all bills due said firm.

T. W. BRENNAN,
Chicago, May 1, 1873. P. D. COVER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of Dan'l Bogle & Co. was this day dissolved by limitation. Dan'l Bogle will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

DAN'L BOGLE,
C. L. BAILEY,
Chicago, May 1, 1873. JOHN STEARNS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOGLE & CO., and will continue the Coal business of the late firm of Daniel Bogle & Co.

W. S. BOGLE,
JOHN STEARNS,
149 and 151 East Madison-st.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Having leased the elegant and spacious Stores,

Corner West Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Undeniably the largest, best lighted, and finest premises on the West Side, respectfully give notice that they will close and vacate their present Store, No. 329 West Madison-st., on Monday, May 5, and WILL OPEN

TUESDAY, MAY 6,

In their new quarters,

230 & 232 WEST MADISON-ST.,

CORNER PEORIA.

Their new Store, on its opening, will contain one of the finest and largest assortments of DRY GOODS in the city, and their rent and other expenses being less than one-fourth that assumed by their South Side competitors, they are in a position to make such

INTERESTING PRICES

As will draw old customers and new from the remotest parts of the city.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We shall open during next week at our former location on

STATE-ST.,

With a magnificent stock of Fresh Goods, and would invite the attention of our customers to the unusually low prices at which large specially advantageous purchases enable us to offer them.

106, 108, 110.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

REMOVAL.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO.,
REMOVED TO
94 DEARBORN-ST., near corner of Washington.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN!

Goodrich Steamers

FOR

GRAND HAVEN, GRAND RAPIDS, MUSKEGON, MANISTEE, ETC.

On and after Monday, May 5, the elegant Side-wheel Steamers MUSKEGON, Capt. Smallman, and ALPENA, Capt. Goldsmith, will make daily trips, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock p. m.

The Side-wheel Passenger Steamer CORONA, Capt. Napier, leaves Chicago for St. Joseph Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 p. m., until further notice.

WEST SHORE.

The Splendid Passenger Steamers SHEBOYGAN, Capt. McIntosh, and MANITOWOC, Capt. Sweeney, will commence daily trips to all West Shore Ports, Monday, May 5, leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m.

Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 28, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1873.

The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

[illegible]Y AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2.

Money continues to work easy in this market, and now that lake navigation has been resumed, there seems every reason to expect that it will continue so and that business will become more active. In anticipation of the movement of produce to the East, exchange is turning in favor of this city and against New York, and this usually indicates a tendency in funds to accumulate here. The price was artificially depressed yesterday by the settlement of the option trades in the grain trade to 75c per $1,000 discount, but reacted to-day to its normal price, which for the present is about par. The tendency, however, is downward, and the prospects are that it will gradually decline so as to cause currency to flow back to this city from New York. There were some orders from the country to-day for considerable amounts of currency which are probably required to move the grain of the Northwest.

The Fifth National Bank of this city has decided to increase its capital stock $300,000, which, added to the present capital of $500,000, will make $800,000. The present surplus of the bank is $125,000, and the new stock to be subscribed by the present stockholders is to be paid for at 125, thus making an addition of $300,000 to capital, and $75,000 to surplus.

The Cook County National Bank has moved into its new and splendid office on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency recently declared a dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Scandinavian National Bank of this city which is being paid now. The assets of the bank do not, however, seem to "pan out" very well, and while it is understood that they will eventually pay the depositors in full, there is no means of knowing when the rest will be paid. The Comptroller has also declared a dividend of 32 per cent to the creditors of the Unadilla National Bank of New York, and has directed the Receiver of the Eighth National Bank of New York to make a requisition of 54 per cent upon the shareholders of that bank to supply the deficiency required for the full payment of the creditors. A small requisition is also to be made upon the shareholders of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, for the same purpose. The latest detailed statement of the affairs of the Atlantic National Bank of New York shows that it has available assets in the shape of cash, bonds, exchange, and bills receivable estimated collectable to the aggregate amount of $550,000. The amount due depositors is $516,000, and its outstanding circulation is $99,000, making an aggregate of $615,000, and showing that there will be a deficit of $65,000 which the stockholders will have to pay. In addition to this, the bank is supposed to be liable for $162,000 of securities belonging to individuals and intrusted to it for sale or safe-keeping, and which the Cashier abstracted. This makes a total deficit of $227,000, for which the stockholders can be assessed, they being liable for an amount equal to the capital stock ($300,000). The stockholders lose an aggregate of $584,000, as follows: The capital stock, $300,000; the surplus, $57,000—reported in the quarterly statement of Feb. 28 last, and the $227,000 deficit.

THE CULPABILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.

In two recent articles in THE TRIBUNE we have commented on the culpable negligence of their duties on the part of Bank Directors, who, after lending their names to help give a bank credit, seem to forget that they have any duty to perform, or that they are in any way responsible for its mismanagement, or for the swindling of the public by its failure. A remarkable incident, illustrative of this curious indifference on the part of Directors, is related by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as having occurred in connection with the recent bank failures in that city: "A business man, meeting a friend, mentioned a rumor afloat in the street affecting the credit of another well-known bank, the Cashier of which, at a salary of $2,500, is frequently conspicuous behind a four-in-hand team in Central Park, and is otherwise notorious for 'fast' ways. 'You think the bank unsafe?' 'I do; stock down to 80.' 'Not best to deposit then, I suppose?' 'I should not do so.' 'I am much obliged to you for the hint; *I am a Director of the bank!*' He would have added more, but probably the absurdity of his own position flashed across his mind, and he was dumb at having pronounced his own condemnation. There are always plenty of weak men who, by reason of fortuitous circumstances, have become possessed of some money and credit, and who are ambitious of being known as "Bank Directors," but have neither the ability to direct or advise in the conduct of a bank, nor the honesty to admit that they don't know any thing about it. These men are convenient, pliant tools for others who make use of them to pull the wool over the eyes of the public. It is all smooth sailing as long as the bank gets into no trouble, but when developments like those in the cases of the Atlantic and Scandinavian occur, they feel very foolish, and the public feel as though they ought to be made to suffer the same penalty as the actual embezzlers.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]'62	114¼	114½
[illegible]'64	114¼	114½
[illegible]'65	115¾	117
[illegible] of '65, Jan. and July	117½	117¾
[illegible]'67, Jan. and July	119⅛	119¼
[illegible] of '68, Jan. and July	117¼	117½
[illegible]-40s	112⅞	113
[illegible] S. 5s (new issue)	112⅛	114
[illegible]old and Gold Coupons	116⅛	116⅝
[illegible]old Exchange		116¾
Sterling Exchange	108⅝@109⅝	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s.	92@95	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, May 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Archer av, s w of and near Thirty-third st, n w front, lot 13, dated March 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 11, near the above, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-first st, 23 ft w of Laurel st, n f, 23x125 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $700.

Thirty-first st, 46 ft w of Laurel st, n f, 23x125 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $700.

West Adams st, 94 7-10 ft w of Ogden av, n f, 28 ft to alley, dated April 30; consideration, $12,800.

Ogden av, n w of and near Polk st, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

Keenon st, w of and near Ashland av, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $825.

Mitchell st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,700.

Burnside st, 141 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $1,500.

Milwaukee av, near s e cor of Union st, Lots 61 and [illegible], dated April 26; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 7, in Ficke and Winke's 2 acres in Block 29, Sec 5, [illegible], 14, with buildings, dated May 2; consideration, [illegible].

Green st, s of and near West Jackson st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 28; consideration, $3,125.

Calumet av, bet Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 30; consideration, [illegible],000.

Lessing st, 75 ft s of Front st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 22, in Block 4, etc., in Block 14, in Sheffield's Addition, dated April 30; consideration, $900.

Oakwood st, e of Rush st, n f, Lots 15 to 19, and e [illegible] of Lot 14, with buildings, dated July 2, 1872; consideration, $16,740.

Canal st, bet Monroe and Adams sts, e f, Sub-Lot 3, Lot 4, with buildings, dated April 1; consideration, [illegible],000.

Prairie av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, [illegible] 13 to 15, and s 11 5-12 ft of Lot 12, with buildings, dated April 29; consideration, $7,860.

West Twentieth st, 25 ft west of Robey st, n f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated April 30; consideration, $750.

Turner av, 25 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, 150x125 ft, [illegible] 150x125 ft on Homan av, in same block, dated [illegible] 5, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

[illegible]50 ft in same Block as above, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,100.

[illegible]ulter st, s e corner of Chase court, n f, 144x100 ft, [illegible] 9 other lots in same block, dated April 24; consideration, $10,880.

[illegible]ate st, s w corner of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $7,200.

[illegible]est Division st, n w corner of Hoyne st, 7 50-100 [illegible], dated Feb. 3; consideration, $27,500.

[illegible]diana av, n e corner of Twenty-second st, w f, undivided ½ of 70x103½ ft, dated April 11; consideration, $17,500.

[illegible]ate st, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, with other property, dated April 29; consideration, $4,500.

[illegible]wenty-sixth st, n e cor of Butler st, s f, 25x125 ft, [illegible] other property, dated April 29; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible]alsted st, n e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 286 ft [illegible] to Dashiell st, dated April 29; consideration, [illegible],000.

[illegible]hirty-two lots in Block 3, of Block 18, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $25,000.

[illegible]abash av, near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 75 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $7,375.

[illegible] 3, of Butler's Lots 15 and 16, in Block 19, South [illegible] Addition, dated April 16; consideration, $2,925.

[illegible]est Huron st, s e cor of Ashland av, n f, 50 ft to [illegible], dated May 1; consideration, $3,800.

[illegible] ½ of n ½ Lot 6, of Block 6, in Rockwell's Addition, dated April 29; consideration, $2,208.

Park av, s w corner of Leavitt st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 6, in Block 32 of Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition, dated May 2; consideration, $3,500.

Front st, 25 ft west of Sangamon st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 1 to 8, in Block 3, of Morton's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated April 1; consideration, $4,200.

Lot 22, in Block 13 of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, bet Menominee and Wisconsin sts, w f, Lot 19, dated March 6; consideration, $1,900.

Wabash av, near s w cor of Twenty-third st, e f, Lot 15, dated April 23; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 20 in Block 8 of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 45 in s ½ Block 37, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $750.

Hastings st, e of and near Centre [illegible] f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 21; consideration, $[illegible].

Warren av, near s w cor of Oakley st, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated April 14; consideration, $4,900.

Lot 109 in Block 3 of Walker's Dock Addition, dated May 2; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Evarts av, s w cor of Forty-ninth st, e f, 238½x124½ ft, dated Sept. 30, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 10 and 11, in Hulburd's Block 4, of Lots 34 and 35, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, with building, dated March 20; consideration, $3,600.

S ½ of Lot 8, in Block 2, and Lot 5 and w ½ of Lot 4, in Block 3, of Lots 17 to 21, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $3,375.

N ½ of Lot 8, in Block 2, and e ½ of Lot 4, in Block 3, same subdivision as above, dated March 26; consideration, $3,375.

Lots 39 to 45, in Block 2, of Jackson & Weage's Subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 30 in Block 2, in Heintz's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 2; consideration, $600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 5, in Reid's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 13, dated April 16; consideration, $11,000.

Block 3 and w ½ of Block 2, in Hubbard's part of e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 13, dated April 8; consideration, $20,000.

N ½ of Lot 54, in Block 2, in Stave's Subdivision in n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,894	7,251	5,501	1,913
Wheat, bu	24,960	6,267	41,660	17,914
Corn, bu	122,726	106,424	233,289	375,845
Oats, bu	50,950	30,434	70,797	15,088
Rye, bu	2,167	1,750	1,213	364
Barley, bu	2,400	2,200	2,851	824
Grass seed, lbs	53,700	16,800	30,518	11,723
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	11,800	10,680	5,474	
Cured meats, lbs	79,810	98,440	489,007	147,000
Beef, brls		20	10	36
Pork, brls	214		260	1,769
Lard, lbs	289,250	9,470	18,000	150,250
Tallow, lbs	28,860	22,160	15,638	380
Butter, lbs	39,309	43,605	11,470	7,410
Dressed hogs, No	11	12		
Live hogs, No	14,686	14,978	8,288	10,558
Cattle, No	3,053	3,599	2,992	3,279
Sheep, No	4,299	831	433	968
Hides, lbs	99,678	134,300	50,982	61,938
Highwines, brls	150	482	513	291
Wool, lbs	40,950	48,190	58,152	93,012
Potatoes, bu	15,849	2,200	5,806	515
Lumber, m ft	6,438	1,068	2,019	1,047
Shingles, m	2,846	2,870	1,548	1,900
Lath, m	390	70	234	70
Salt, brls		140	1,947	185

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 5,280 bu wheat; 5,029 bu corn; 7,449 bu oats; 643 bu rye; 1,044 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 62 cars wheat; 110 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 17,500 bu No. 2 do, and 34,900 bu rejected do, by canal; 32 cars oats; 5,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 2 cars rye. Total (206 cars), 150,000 bu.

A gentleman in Bloomington, Ill., who signs himself "Producer," writes a letter to THE TRIBUNE which we would print but that it is couched in terms scarcely fit for publication. He finds fault with the statement made in these columns of the 30th ult., that a gentleman had just returned from Minnesota, who said there is yet 12,000,000 bu of wheat to come forward from that State. All we have to say in the matter is that we gave that report as we give any other item of news; and we publish just as cheerfully the counter statement of "Producer" that "her crop of 1872 was estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, and there is comparatively little to spare at the present time, and what is left is mostly owned by Milwaukee and St. Louis."

There is a good deal of feeling—some hard, and the rest bitter—on 'Change, relative to a contemplated movement of the provision dealers into quarters of their own. The principal reason adduced for the proposed movement is that the provision dealers cannot mount so high in the hot weather, and want rooms on the ground floor or as near thereto as possible. Of course they have a right to trade where they please, but the numerous members of the Board who deal principally in grain, but have also a commission business in provisions which makes a considerable aggregate in the course of a year, feel very sore about it. They say they would not be able to watch both the grain and the provision markets at once, if the two sets of business are carried on in different buildings. Again, it may be remembered that there are several provision dealers who also do a respectable amount of trading in grain, and one would think that the movement would be detrimental to *their* interests.

It has been suggested, however, that if the provision dealers take rooms for separate occupancy, they will hold their gatherings in the afternoon or in the evening, so as not to interfere with the regular session of the Board of Trade. They might as well meet in the afternoon as in the morning, but there are scores of good reasons why evening trading should be discouraged, and several of those were mentioned in these columns last winter, pending the attempt to institute an Evening Provision Board.

The Straits of Mackinaw are open at last. Telegrams received this morning state that the propellers which have been beating around there for some time have passed through, and that the passage is fully open for sail vessels, and now let the grain go forward.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, with a very irregular feeling, the weather influencing but little, though bad, while there was little disposition to trade on anything except in wheat, corn, and oats. The shipping movement was a little more active, but shippers still held back from operating on the markets to any considerable extent; and the business all round was still of the winter character—chiefly in options.

In the market for domestic dry goods, no important changes were noted. Only a fair degree of activity was noticeable in any department of the market, and, as a rule, prices were easy, there being more or less "cutting under" all around. Groceries are beginning to move rather more freely, and, for the staples, a somewhat firmer feeling is manifested. This is especially true of sugars and coffees, the former having undergone a further advance of an ⅛c. Spices are tending higher, owing to hostilities between the Dutch and the natives in the Island of Sumatra. No quotable changes were made in prices of foreign and domestic dried fruits, though some descriptions (among them, raisins, dates, and prunes) were sensibly easier. Fish continue in good request, with prices firmer. Cod and mackerel have something of an advancing tendency, but other descriptions ruled steady. Hay was in liberal supply and was nominally lower. Hides and leather were quoted unchanged. The paints, pig iron, and wood markets were without new features. Oils were moderately active, and with the single exception of turpentine, yesterday's quotations were fully sustained.

A fair business was transacted at the lumberyards to-day. Prices were without particular change, though rather easy for the common grades. At the docks the offerings were liberal, and there was a tolerably fair inquiry on local and interior account. Metals, tinners' stock, iron, and nails are in moderate demand at former prices. Wool was in light request and easy. Timothy seed was in better supply and easy at $3.85@4.25. Hungarian sold at $1.45. Other seeds were quiet and nominally unchanged. Potatoes were in liberal supply and met with a tolerably fair inquiry, at the decline in prices noted yesterday. Apples were dull and weak at $1.00@3.50 per brl, while lemons and oranges are firm. Turkeys continue scarce and sell readily at former prices, but chickens are more plenty and slow of sale. Eggs were in fair request on local account, but owing to large offerings prices were in the buyer's favor.

Highwines were in good demand, and advanced ½c per gallon, in sympathy with a stronger feeling in New York. Sale was made early of 100 brls at 87c, and later of 100 brls at 87½c; also 300 brls buyer the month at 88c. The market closed firm at 87½c.

Lake freights were active for future. Nine propellers and one tow were chartered to arrive, to carry on through rate, understood to be 45c per 100 lbs. They will take out 260,000 bu wheat, and 80,000 bu corn. Sail freights were inactive, quoted at 10c for corn, and 11c for wheat, to Buffalo, as the asking rates.

Provisions were dull and easier. There was almost nothing doing except in mess pork, which was inactive till near the close, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. It then weakened 25c per brl from the reduced price of last evening, but closed up only 12½c lower. Lard was dull and about 10c per 100 lbs lower. Meats were dull and easy, in sympathy, but not quotably lower, as the absence of buyers did not much affect holders, the stocks being light. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $17.75@18.00; do seller June, $18.10@18.12½; do seller July, $18.20@18.25; lard, cash or seller May, $8.90@8.95; do seller June, $9.15@9.20; do seller July, $9.45@9.50. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; and 9@9⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@7c. English meats, 9@9⅛c for short ribs; 9⅜@9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¾@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork cash at $17.85; 2,500 brls do seller the month at $17.75; 1,500 brls do seller June (last evening) at $18.25; 1,750 brls do at $18.00; 500 brls do seller July (last evening) at $18.65; 1,000 brls do at $18.25; 500 brls do at $18.20; 500 brls do at $18.10; 500 tcs lard, seller June, at $9.20; 100 tcs do, loose, at 8c, cash; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅝c; 200,000 lbs short clear at 9⅛c; 50,000 lbs do at 9c.

The stock of lard in Liverpool on the 31st of March was 8,250 tons, or 57,750 tierces, against 11,700 tons, or 81,900 tierces in 1872.

The hog product exported from the United States from November to May, this season over last, shows an increase equal to the increased product of Western packing, within 34,000,000 pounds, consisting of 19,000,000 of meats and 15,000,000 of lard, yet to be shipped out to equal the increased packing.

Flour was less active, being in light demand. A few shippers were making inquiries, but were very backward about purchasing, when New York was quoted dull, especially as wheat was lower here. The stock here has steadily decreased, being now 44,290 brls, against 48,670 a month ago; but it is still more than double the 21,120 brls here on the 1st of May, 1872. Prices to-day were said to be unchanged, but so large a percentage of the recent sales are on private terms that no intelligent comparison can be instituted. The sales reported to-day were 100 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Athlete) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.65; 125 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 625 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,450 brls. Also 10 tons of bran at $11.00; and 10 tons middlings at $11.00, both on through cars; and 10 tons corn meal at $15.00, at the mill. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was less active, and irregular, but averaged nearly 1½c per bu lower than yesterday, in spite of the storm last evening, and the threatenings to-day of more storm to come, which made many operators think this year is marked out in the calendar of Old Probabilities as a rainy season. The market was weak early, owing to the advent of a streak of sunshine here, and the recent news that Liverpool was 2d per 100 lbs lower, with fine weather and a very dull feeling, which brought out numerous sellers here, causing some change from the long to the short side. The sky soon clouded over, however, and then the tide turned, and made the market strong, though New York was quoted heavy and inactive. The later strength was probably due to an impression, widely entertained, that the liberal offerings early were made by the bear interest, who wanted to depress prices so that they might buy in at reduced rates for shipment. Seller June was the principal option dealt in; it opened at $1.26; declined to $1.25; advanced to $1.26⅜, and closed at $1.26⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.22⅞@1.24⅛, closing at $1.24. Strictly fresh receipts closed nominal at $1.24½@1.24⅝. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 spring was relatively firm, at $1.15 for regular, and inspected do scarce at 98c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24⅛; 8,800 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23⅞; 20,000 bu do at $1.23⅝; 45,000 bu do at $1.23½; 20,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.22⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.22¾; 7,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15½; 3,200 bu do at $1.15⅛; 1,600 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu rejected do at 98c. Total, 146,600 bu.

Corn was active in options, and moderately so on cash lots. The market was strong, but averaged ⅛c lower than yesterday, advancing steadily to the outside after the regular session opened, though New York was quoted dull and heavy. Shippers were not buying to any considerable extent, as they claim that freights are yet higher than they can afford to pay; but there was quite a number of orders in from the country to buy, partly to fill shorts, and partly to go long, doubtless stimulated by the rain. Seller May, or regular No. 2, opened at 37⅞c, advanced to 38c, declined to 37⅞c, and rose to 38⅛c at the close. Seller June sold at 39⅞@40⅛c; seller July at 42@42½c; and seller August at 43@43½c, all closing strong at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed nominally at 38⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39c, afloat; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 38⅞c; 6,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 42,400 bu do at 38c; 120,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 16,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 12,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 8,800 bu rejected at 34c; 5,800 bu do at 35c afloat. Total, 223,200 bu.

Oats were more active than for a long time past, and advanced ⅜c per bu under an urgent demand, both for cash lots and options. The weather, and sympathy with wheat and corn, caused the advance. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 opened at 31⅛c, advanced to 31⅝c, and closed firm at 31⅜c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 32c. Seller June sold at 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 32c; 10,200 bu at 31⅝c; 10,000 bu at 31⅝c; 30,000 bu at 31½c; 20,000 bu at 31⅜c; 30,000 bu at 31⅛c; 10,000 bu at 31⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected at 30⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 30c; 600 bu do at 29⅛c. Total, 118,000 bu.

Rye was inactive and nominally dull at ⅛c decline from the quoted prices of yesterday at 68⅛c for round lots of regular, and 69c for car lots of fresh receipts, No. 2. Sales were confined to 400 bu by sample at 71c.

Barley was dull but firm at the advance recently noted. We quote No. 2 at 72@80c; No. 3 at 65@68c; and rejected at 45@49c, the inside for Rock Island receipts, and the outside for fresh receipts in other houses. Cash sales to-day were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 80c; 800 bu do at 72c; 800 bu rejected at 49c; and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 2,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ⅛c lower. No. 2 sold at $1.23⅞@1.24⅛ seller the month, closing at the inside, and $1.26@1.26⅛ seller June, closing at $1.26⅛. Corn was fairly active and a shade easier, closing at 38⅛@38⅜c seller May, and 40⅛c seller June. In provisions sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller June, at $18.15. Three charters were reported, two for corn and one for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, all at 10c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and higher, owing to an advance in highwines; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.75@1.81.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. Choice navies are scarce and firm. We again quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.55@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.65; yellow do (in bags) $1.25.

BUTTER—In anticipation of lower prices by and by when the supply shall have become more liberal, holders seem anxious to prevent, as far as possible, an accumulation of stock, and all grades below common are worked off as rapidly as possible at such prices as buyers are generous enough to offer. Choice dairy is also rather easy, but present prices will be maintained until the market is more liberally supplied. Roll butter is neglected. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature was developed in connection with this market. Trade continues moderate, and values rule steady and uniform. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@30c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Was in tolerably fair request, and steady at the prices given below: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; old brick, $6.00@6.50; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, delivered; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, delivered; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $30.00, delivered; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15		12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x60 to 40x60		45.00

CHEESE—Little or nothing was doing in this market aside from supplying the immediate wants of local retailers, and prices are purely nominal. Old cheese is virtually out of the market, and not enough new is yet arriving to establish a market. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—This market remains inactive and weak. Orders were few and chiefly for quarter and half-tons, just to meet current necessities, as materially lower prices are expected to prevail by-and-by. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local demand, but the offerings are excessive and prices more weak, at 11@12c. Sales include 53 brls (in shipping order) at 13c; 272 cases at 12c; 1,300 dox and 25 cases at 11½c; 850 dox and 33 brls at 11c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese are scarce and firm. Other grades are unchanged. We repeat: Prime live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 75@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The situation of the fish market remains substantially the same as for the past fortnight or more, a steadily fair demand existing, and prices ruling firm both for lake and salt water descriptions. Cod have advanced a trifle at the East, and mackerel also are quoted firmer, but in the market values remain unchanged: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair amount of business was transacted in this department at about previous prices. An easy feeling seemed to prevail among the trade generally, and fair orders were usually filled at a slight concession. We make no change in our list, except to drop the quotation for raisins to $2.65@2.75. FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 4½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are in request and firm. Other fruit is quiet, and prices are rather easy, except for very choice varieties, which are scarce. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $12.00@13.00 per case; Palermo and Messina, $5.50@5.50.

HOPS—Were quiet, and nominally unchanged, as follows: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; common to fair, 25@35c; New York, 45c.

GROCERIES—There is now a fairly active and steadily increasing demand for sugars, and this fact, coupled with the gradual hardening of prices at the East, imparts a buoyant tone to the market, and we have to note a further upward movement to the extent of ⅛c in all refined grades. Coffees also are moving more freely, and are stronger, in sympathy with the late advance at the East. Syrups, rice, candles, soaps, and saleratus were quoted steady and quiet. Spices are strong, with something of an upward tendency. A fair amount of sales were effected at the subjoined quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7¾@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23¾@23½c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24⅝c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13⅝c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅝@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11⅛c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9⅜@9½c; do fair, 9@9¼c; common, 8⅞@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23¾@24¼c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8⅞c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6⅛@6¼c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅞c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

HAY—A dull, weak feeling characterized the hay market, and loose descriptions and pressed prairie were off a little. Receipts exhibit a steady increase, while the demand continues slack. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were moving on a moderate scale at the prices current earlier in the week. The recent decline has had the effect to check receipts to a certain extent, and the market is now pretty well cleaned up. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 17c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was moderately active and firm for Norway and English goods. Annexed are the current prices:

Iron	4 4-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report a steady moderate inquiry from local and interior dealers, and under light stock the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for several weeks past. We repeat our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate request at the annexed range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¾c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were fairly active and steady at the quoted prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	6.00	@6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—With the exception of turpentine, which was weak and a trifle lower, the market exhibited a firm tone, notably so for carbon, lard, and linseed. The following prices are current: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 64@65c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet, with prices favoring buyers. We make no alterations in our quotations, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3@4½c

PIG IRON—Was in fair request and firmly held at former rates. Stocks are light. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$52.00@57.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Chickens are plenty and dull at $3.25@4.00 per doz. Turkeys are scarce and salable at 15@17c. We note sales of 5 coops chickens at $4.00; 8 coops do at $3.75; 17 coops at $3.50; 6 coops at $3.25; 2 coops turkeys at 16c.

POTATOES—Were in large supply, but there was more inquiry, and peachblows sold at 45@50c on track; mixed at 35@40c, delivered. We note sales of 3 cars choice peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 45c; 1 car do at 48c; 1 car peachblows and early rose at 46c, all on track; 3 cars choice peachblows at 52c; 1 car at 50c; 1 car at 48c; 2 cars at 45c; 1 car mixed at 40c; 2 cars do at 35c, all delivered.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand at previous rates. A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from list prices.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season. Following are the quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—There was rather more timothy offering, but it was chiefly in small lots. The inquiry was moderate at $3.75@4.25 for fair to choice. Hungarian sold at $1.45 for choice. Clover was nominal at $5.00@5.25 for ordinary, and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet at 90c@$1.15. We note sales of 40 bags prime timothy at $4.25; 25 bags at $4.20; 98 bags at $4.00; 33 bags at $3.90; 11 bags do at $3.85; 10 bags at $3.75; 1 car and 71 bags Hungarian at $1.45.

TEAS—The demand was light, and prices were freely shaded for all grades below choice. We make no change in our list, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@80c; do good, 65@75c do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is in good demand and in ample stock. Prices remain steady, as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50, delivered.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Dealers report a tolerably fair trade at the prices given below: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

WOOL—Was in moderate request. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@53c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@45c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	20@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates current to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour and corn meal in lots, 5 brls and over.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk, per 100 lbs.
New York	50	$1.00	50	60
Boston	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia and Baltimore	45	90	45	55
Pittsburgh	35	70	35	40
Albany	45	90	45	
Buffalo	30	60	30	
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	30
Washington	55	1.10	55	68
Wheeling, W.Va	40	80	40	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,816	11,815	971
Tuesday	6,009	14,622	617
Wednesday	3,138	16,440	509
Thursday	2,063	14,686	1,299
Friday	2,130	10,596	1,732
Total	22,141	68,159	5,128
Same time last week	18,553	53,530	4,735
Week before last	19,527	50,995	6,744

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,048	8,523	
Tuesday	2,656	7,623	895
Wednesday	3,165	8,819	
Thursday	2,992	8,288	433
Total	10,8[illegible]	33,258	1,328

CATTLE—The volume of sales somewhat exceeded yesterday's, Eastern buyers taking hold rather more freely, but in prices there was no improvement. On the contrary, the average of the day's sales shows a slight reduction from yesterday's prices, nothing fetching over $5.75, while, with two or three exceptions, $5.50 was the highest figure obtained. The quality was not as good as on the preceding days of the week. The fresh receipts would compare favorably, but the stale cattle were less desirable, and brought down the average. Stockers was the only description of which the supply did not exceed the demand, and the only description for which prices were maintained with any show of firmness. Feeders paid $4.00@4.50 for poor to choice lots of from 700 to 900 lbs average, and $4.75@4.90 for good to prime droves of heavier average. The demand for veal calves was light, and sales dragged at the decline noted earlier in the week, or at $3.00@3.75 for poor to common, and at $4.00@5.25 for medium to choice. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.10@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.85@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@4.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,219	$5.25
15	good steers	1,117	5.12½
15	good steers	1,280	5.45
81	oxen and rough steers	1,544	4.80
15	rough steers	1,300	5.15
13	good steers	1,251	5.35
15	extra steers	1,375	5.75
24	good steers	1,300	5.25
19	medium steers	1,317	5.00
75	choice steers	1,344	5.50
15	choice steers	1,130	5.50
14	choice steers	1,324	5.65
126	good steers	1,261	5.45
64	good steers	1,270	5.15
53	good steers	1,239	5.15
45	good steers	1,222	5.20
45	good steers	1,209	5.12½
44	good steers	1,250	5.25
19	good steers	1,293	5.18¾
12	good steers	1,318	5.30
15	good steers	1,206	5.20
65	good steers	1,206	5.20
57	good steers	1,203	5.25
35	good steers	1,152	5.15
17	good steers	1,199	5.15
21	good steers	1,332	5.35
17	good steers	1,339	5.35
16	good steers	1,245	5.30
117	Texas steers	1,146	4.70
91	medium steers	1,208	5.05
92	good steers	1,185	5.25
47	butchers' steers	1,192	4.70
17	stock steers	1,131	4.65
14	choice steers	1,404	5.60
14	stock steers	1,025	4.75

HOGS—The situation of the hog market was without change in any important particular. There was, perhaps, a little more life in trade than on yesterday or Wednesday, but the improvement, if any there was, was entirely due to the easier feeling evinced by holders, who, in a majority of instances, were willing to concede a further decline of 5c, in order to "close out." Notwithstanding the comparatively low prices at which the stock was offered, less than one-half the supply was disposed of, and the market closed as it opened, weak and unsettled. Sales were at $4.90@4.95 for inferior, at $5.00@5.15 for common to medium, and at $5.20@5.30 for good to extra—chiefly at $5.00@5.15. Closing rates were at $4.00@5.20.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	198	$5.10	77	170	$5.10	46	220	$5.12½
53	209	5.15	178	189	5.25	190	225	5.15
61	198	5.15	53	223	5.20	56	189	5.10
42	208	5.15	44	218	5.20	53	238	5.10
61	233	5.00	35	203	5.10	58	248	5.50
59	221	5.20	39	263	5.20	160	221	5.30
67	235	4.90	81	217	5.10	52	227	5.15
284	177	5.15	66	205	5.15	51	224	5.15
68	189	5.15	119	200	5.15	75	204	5.05
75	204	5.05	112	198	5.15	63	214	5.15
654	232	5.00	124	210	5.10	57	217	5.10
65	180	5.17½	138	208	5.05	55	207	5.10
50	171	5.10	47	213	5.10	52	229	5.10
68	176	5.12½	131	182	5.10	92	242	5.15
60	215	5.00	100	206	5.12½	46	247	5.25
90	240	5.30	90	214	5.05	63	185	5.20
67	186	5.20	65	203	5.10	34	217	5.10
50	167	5.00	70	192	5.10	103	216	5.10
40	272	5.15						

SHEEP—Were in better supply, but there was a corresponding increase in the demand, and for fair to choice mutton grades the market maintained the firm tone that characterized it earlier in the week. The offerings were divided between local butchers and shippers at $4.00@4.75 for poor to common; at $5.00@5.50 for medium, and at $5.75@6.50 for good to choice.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the docks were liberal this morning, but trade opened rather quiet. There was a fair attendance of buyers in the afternoon, and a fairly active business was transacted, though lower prices were accepted. Joists and scantling sold at $10.00@10.25, and lath at $2.75@3.00. Prices range as follows: Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $22.00@23.00; fair to good boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling, $10.00@10.25; common boards and strips at $10.50@12.00; lath, $2.50@3.00; shingles, $3.25.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo scow Dan Sickles, from White Lake, 60 m common boards and strips at $11.00; 6 m lath at $3.00.

Cargo schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 90 m common mixed at $10.00; 103 m lath at $2.50.

Cargo schr Beloit, from Pentwater, 700 m shingles at $3.25.

Cargo schr Newhall, from Muskegon, 127 m medium boards at $13.00; 20 m lath at $2.75.

Cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 154 m inch at $14.00; 23 m lath at $2.75.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 170 m 2 inch at $10.25.

Cargo schr Maine, from Manistee, 130 m inch at $11.00.

Cargo schr Australia, from Manistee, 140 m 2-inch (largely 16-foot) at $10.00.

Cargo schr Gipsey, from White Lake, 100 m boards and strips at $11.00.

Cargo scow Herald, from Newaygo, 150 m, mill run, at $14.00.

Cargo schr Fisher, from Saugatuck, 60 cds beech wood at $6.50.

Car schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 100 m medium inch at $13.50; lath, $2.75.

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at $10.50.

Cargo schr T. G. Simmons, from Manistee, 140 m 2-inch at $10.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a fair trade, common grades of building lumber being mostly inquired for. Following are the prices current:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	14.50@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Lath, on track	3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... May 2.

Schr C. Hibbard, Pentwater, 1,200 m shingles, 500 telegraph poles.

Schr S. J. Holly, Racine, 1,005 telegraph poles, 2,000 posts.

Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.

Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, 235 m lumber.

Schr Lizzie Throop, Clay Bank, 1,215 cedar posts, 50 cords tan bark.

Schr Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber, 50 kerosene brls.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Scow D. G. Wright, Portage, 25,000 railroad ties.

Schr Col. H. C. Keg, Portage Lake, 150 m lumber, 50 m pcs lath.

Scow Dan. Sickles, White Lake, 65 m lumber.

Schr Two Charlies, White Lake, 80 m lumber.

Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 140 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr M. Meller, Manitowoc, 8,500 railroad ties, 1,200 telegraph poles.

Brig Pilgrim, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.

Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr Restless, Portage Lake, 80 m lumber.

Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, 1,550 telegraph poles, 400 posts.

Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.

CLEARED ... May 2.

Schr R. Winslow, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn.

Schr W. Redington, Buffalo, 50,566 14-56 bu corn.

Schr Atlanta, Buffalo, 15,954 46-56 bu corn.

Schr Hattie Wells, Port Colborne, 12,441 34-56 bu corn.

Schr Kate Hindman, Kingston, 13,272.30 bu wheat.

THE STRAITS FULLY OPEN.

MACKINAW, May 2.—Straits of Mackinaw fully open. Several propellers passed down last evening. Blowing a gale there this morning from northeast. Sault Canal opens on the 5th.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The following vessels, to arrive, were chartered: Props. Java, Dean Richmond, Montana, Thomas A. Scott, Winslow, Gordon Campbell, Cuba, and Milwaukee, for wheat, and the prop. Philadelphia and schr. Annie Sherwood for corn. All on through rate (supposed to be 45c per 100 lbs) to New York. Total, wheat, 8—capacity, 260,000 bu; corn, 2—capacity, 80,000 bu. In the afternoon the schrs. Pensaukee and Norman were taken for corn to Buffalo at 10c, and the schr. Ætna to the same port at 10c.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; to mouth of the river, $3.75; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl.

NOTICE.

The night office for the clearing of vessels will open May 3, 1873, at 6 p. m., in Room No. 6, Lind Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City of Toledo, of the Northern Transportation Line, which left Ogdensburgh two weeks ago yesterday, arrived in port this afternoon, and is the first vessel to pass through the Straits of Mackinaw the present season. Her officers state that they found the ice at the straits from one to two feet thick and solid. The propellers were between four and five days in getting through, each in her turn butting against the ice stern first. The ice was broken up in this way for over twenty miles, the propellers working day's and resting nights. The Champlain broke her wheel while breaking ice. The Toledo got through yesterday about noon, the others following. She met with only a little floating ice in Lake Michigan after passing Skillagalee Light, but the ice in the straits, though broken up, is likely to freeze together, and will prove a hindrance to the passage of sail vessels for a few days yet at least.

—The Champlain, St. Albans, Lawrence, City of Boston, Milwaukee, Colorado, and Brooklyn, are probably in Milwaukee by this time. The five steamers which left this port and Milwaukee were met going down. The City of Toledo will leave to-morrow night for Detroit.

—The schooners M. L. Higgie, City of Chicago, John Minor, Fleetwing, and St. Lawrence, left this evening for Buffalo.

—The tug Admiral Porter, left this evening for Detroit. She will tow on the river there in future.

—The schr Curlew, loaded with lumber, while being towed into the Magazine slip this afternoon, ran against the pier and forced her anchor through her bow, and water-logged immediately. She will go into dock for repairs.

—A Norwegian seaman named Thomas Nelson, while scraping one of the masts of the schr R. B. Hubbard, fell off the triangle this morning and was severely injured.

—A Toledo exchange says: "It is reported that the schr Rust, of Chicago, is ashore on the east side of Point-au-Pelee."

—The following vessels are delayed at Port Huron, awaiting the opening of navigation on Lake Huron: Barks St. Lawrence, J. C. Woodruff, Jessie Drummond, Arabia, Montmorency, City of Milwaukee, Maggie McRae, Cavalier, Lottie Wolf, Monarch, and Admiral; schooners West Side, Nevada, P. J. Fling, Wm. Young, C. P. Minch, H. Warrington, W. J. Whaling, J. R. Bentley, M. F. Merrick, New Dominion, Queen of the Lakes, Camden, Annie Craig, Thomas Parsons, Montblanc, Montcalm, George L. Wrenn, C. G. Breed, Belle Walbridge, Empire State, Mollison, M. A. Muir, Knight Templar, J. F. Mott, Mary Elizabeth, Admiral, City of Painesville, Kate Kelley, Bahama, and John Magee. There are also quite a number of steam barges with their tows.

—Appearances are now favorable for a speedy disappearance of the ice. If the wind and weather hold good it must soon break up and rot, but on the other hand a southwest wind might drive the whole mass down into the bay again, and effectually shut up Buffalo harbor for another week or fortnight. A large number of vessels, many of them loaded, have taken their clearance papers, and will make a start as early as possible.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—The Western Elevating Company of Buffalo give notice that on and after the opening of navigation, and until further notice, the following rates will be charged by the Company: For elevating, including five days' storage, one cent per bushel; for each succeeding five days' storage, or parts thereof, one-quarter of one cent per bushel. In addition to the above, vessels to pay one-quarter of one cent.

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111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

ALD. SCHAFFNER AND CAPT. LULL.

Ald. Schaffner is now engaged in a profitable business, if not a very honorable one. He is endeavoring to defeat the appointment of Sergeant Louis Lull to the West Side Captaincy. He has invented several handsome narratives calculated to injure Louis. We will assist Ald. Schaffner by giving publicity to one of them, with the unqualified indorsement that there is not a particle of truth in it. Ald. Schaffner buttonholes an Alderman and tells him that on the night of the great fire of Oct. 8, 1871, Sergeant Louis Lull seized an express wagon in which a lonely widow was removing her goods to a place of safety; that he overturned the goods, and drove, with the wagon, to the house of his mistress, and saved all her earthly possessions. This is one of Ald. Schaffner's stories, and he and a clique in the Council who opposed good order at the time of the election of ex-Commissioners Rano and Klokke, are busy circulating it and others like it. It is a noble pursuit this of back-biting. The clique is moving heaven and earth, and the other place, to accomplish this purpose. The reason is that Lull fell in with the law-and-order party, and had nothing to make out of mutiny and discord, and is an American by birth, while Ald. Schaffner and his associates are Americans by adoption, and wish to prove their veneration for the naturalization oath by proscribing an officer because he happens not to have taken the same pledges that they disregard.

Jayne's Expectorant.

Weak Lungs and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by the sudden change of temperature occurring during our winters, and in consequence Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, and similar complaints are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and Colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, frequently date in one of them, should be promptly taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your Cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

are choice and select, and always pleasure.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room; $4 to $5.50 per week. Time of place: day board, $3.

103 ELLIS-AV.—A SPLENDID CHANGE IS OFfered for a few who wish good board, and a fine home, at reasonable prices; one block from horse-cars, and one from Hyde Park train; in the most desirable part of the city.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with or without; all suite or single; first-class. Also barn room.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT OR BACK PARlors, furnished or unfurnished; also, side room for gentlemen. Day board, $5 per week.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY —Nicely furnished rooms with first-class board; for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, at low terms. Inquire on premises, or at Room 10, Chamber of Commerce.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM FURnished, with board, on second floor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. House has all modern improvements.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $3.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room on second floor, furnished, with board, for gent and wife.

669 WEST LAKE-ST.—WANTED TWO OR three boarders in a private family; horse-cars two blocks from Union Park. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath room.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms with board. Furniture recently new.

795 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME VERY PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board. Rooms furnished and unfurnished.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-second-st.—Two nicely furnished front rooms to rent with board.

1128 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, 2 PLEASANT rooms, singly or en suite, with board.

CORNER DESPLAINES AND WASHINGTON-sts. (St. Charles Hotel), Chicago.—Rates, $7 to $9 per week. Best accommodations at this house.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN who loves quiet, elegant apartments, and palatable food, may address Z 30, Tribune office.

West Side.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—ACCOMMODATION FOR a few more boarders, single and double rooms, from $5 to $6 per week.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen, with board, and gas.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant furnished front room, on second floor.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. Table boarders wanted.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED east or south front room, with board, in private family; terms low.

216 FULTON-ST., COR. PEORIA.—A FURNISHed room with all modern improvements, with good board, to man and wife or two gentlemen; brick house.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT and desirable rooms with board. House finished with all the modern improvements.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND TWO elegant front suits on second floor, furnished and unfurnished. Single rooms for gentleman; also, barn to rent. References given and required.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—A LARGE BACK room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board, at $6 per week, or ground floor; entrance outside.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; $12 per week.

THE OTTAWA HOUSE, 363 SOUTH HALSTED-st.—A large, new 2-story building, recently fitted up for hotel purposes, will open on Monday, May 5, for the reception of guests. Rates reasonable. Horse cars pass the door. Beautiful grounds. Pulmonary Rowing, and Spitting, Dyspepsia, Throat Affections, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all Blood Complaints, are promptly cured by

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are choice and select, and always pleasure.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING—FOR MAN AND WIFE, OR 1 OR 2 single gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Call at 136 Western-av., or on Truesdell & Brown, 179 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY 4 GENTLEMEN ON THE WEST SIDE, not west of Sangamon-st., and accessible to street-cars. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, B 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, or where there are few other boarders; west of Blue Island-av. and south of Twelfth-st. Address, stating terms, etc., 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND TWO CHILdren, 6 and 8 years old, in suburbs, within half an hour's ride of Chicago. Address CASHIER, Decatur Ho., 5.

BOARD—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY. Bon West Side. Address MINNIE, 82 East Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY OF QUIET deportment, in a respectable family. References required. Address R 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY AND SUITE for rooms, on first floor, not furnished, for a gentleman and lady; within one block of corner of Twenty-third and State-sts. Give the street and number. Address B 5, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, from the stables of Nixon's Amphitheatre during the excitement attending the fire on Washington-st., two horses; black mare with white face, and bay horse with some eighty others were grabbing at the above place), one black horse called Tom; he was lately clipped, and has a white face. Will be exchanged for a gray horse, or paid for, as may suit the owner, supposed to be in company with the black horse. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to 70 YOKES, Nixon's Amphitheatre, Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A WHITE COW WITH two red ears; J on one horn. Any one finding or returning her will be paid for their trouble. JOHN DAVIN, owner, 121 Brown-st.

STRAYED—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE evening of the 30th ult., a dark bay mare, medium size, about seven years old, with a small star in forehead, and no other white about the legs. Suitable reward for her return to owner. GEO SHERWOOD, 201 West Madison-st.

LOST.

LOST—A SHEPHERD DOG—$10 REWARD WILL be paid for the return of same to 747 West Madison-st. JAMES KEHOE.

LOST—FRIDAY, MAY 2, BETWEEN POLK AND Randolph-sts., or Sherman or Fifth-avs., a bale of rubbers, with name. Finder will be rewarded on its return to 1 Dearborn Pl. depot, Cashier's office.

MISLAID—APRIL 29, AN OLD MAP OF COOK County, edition of 1870. Return to W. E. SALMON, Room 34, 134 South Clark-st., the finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded.

$100 REWARD—LOST—A CHESTNUT SORREL horse, 5 years old, weight about 1,050 lbs.; fine eye; neat body; brown lining, patent wheels, iron axles. The above reward will be paid. W. C. STRICKLAND, Room 5, No. 1 Market-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—2 GOOD FRAME cottages, 111 and 113 Eleventh-st., near Blue Island-av. E. V. DONAHAN, 59 Central Union Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CABINET SEANCE THIS EVENING, BY MRS. E. M. Todd, physical and test medium, at 45 South Morgan-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF MISS Maggie Brooks. Address MAGGIE COUHRAN, Tremont House, city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 143 LASALLE-ST., Major Block, ground-floor:

3 5-story blocks, fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.

5 acres fronting boulevard, 1, 33, 14.

50 acres, 2, 37, 14.

10-acre blocks, 11, 33, 14.

20 acres, 29, 37, 14.

40 acres, 29, 37, 14.

80 acres, 18, 39, 14.

40 acres, 29, 39, 14.

80 acres, 25, 37, 14.

10 acres, 20, 37, 14.

5 acres, 20, 37, 14.

Also, 5 acres in front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.

2-story and brick boarding-house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $4,500.

2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., easy terms; $11,000.

Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hoyne, Lincoln, Wallace, Loomis, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shoefelt, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Reed, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth-sts. This property is offered on extra low terms, and Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years to time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 191 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location, on 35th, $9,500. HENRY WALLER, jr., 66 East Washington-st., Rooms 4.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; short monthly installments if money casier. Also, 2 acres fronting on Halsted-st., south of Garfield-av. Terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CALDWELL, or at 78 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND GROUNDS, with barn and stable, in complete order, on Thirty-sixth-place, Evanston. This place, near depot and lake, is beautifully situated for a family residence. Apply to HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 80x128 FEET ON WAbash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. Douglas-place, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. H. Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WEST 14 Washington-st., near Hoyne; lot 30x125; $6,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND lot worth about $5,000 and about $6,000 in cash, balance on time, an elegant residence on Leavitt-st., near Madison-st.; lot 100 by 175; fine shade trees, with rubbers, and fruit; place worth $16,000. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WILL GIVE A BARGAIN FOR ALL or half cash; first-class 2-story 8 rooms and attic, in that beautiful grove on Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Vincennes-avs., near street and steam cars. Address or call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 124 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front houses on Indiana-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.:

Two-story frame house, $6,000.

Three-story marble-front house, 111 Calumet-av.

Three-story marble-front house, 113 Calumet-av.

A nice marble-front house, with east front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

A 2-story marble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

Two-story and basement brick House, 39 Lake-av., 44 feet of ground, $11,500.

A. J. AVERILL,
Real Estate Office, 120 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 80x125, WEST front, on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW SHOP SUITable for either a carpenter, wagon maker, or blacksmith, with small house of 5 rooms all built within a year, with large lease of lot. Also very central for business. Address J 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NOS. 96 AND 97 FOURTEENTH-ST., between State-st. and Third-av., very cheap; offer wanted. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 63 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st.; will sell without any money down to parties who will build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; short monthly installments if money easier. Also, 2 acres fronting on Halsted-st., south of Garfield-av. Terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CALDWELL, or at 78 South Clark-st., in bank.

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FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WICKER PARK Tract, fronting Robey, Hoyne, and other streets, and the Park. Now is the time to purchase before prices are marked up, consequent upon the early extension of block pavements and horse-railroad. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—SIXTY feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS TO BUILD ON THIS? The 170 feet on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth-st., $100 per foot. Only $1,250 cash, balance five years, at 8 per cent interest. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.,
Brick house and lot on Seminary-av., near Fullerton-av., at a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW block of finished houses, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 2 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A NICE BRICK house and lot on Michigan-av., between 24th and 25th streets, will buy it. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—160 ACRES, northeast corner of Jefferson and Dekoven-sts., Prices $6,000. Inquire at 153 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 8 years' time. Water and gas. Very convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 207 Warren-av., built for ten families, and will be ready to realize 14 per cent. Also 3-story brick store, with 6 rooms, closets, bath-rooms, &c., No. 281 West Lake. Apply to HENRY A. GOLL, 203 and 205 South Water-st

FOREIGN.

Subsidence of the Religious Troubles in Bethlehem.

Recruiting of Spanish Volunteers to Serve Against the Carlists.

Continuance of the Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Lord George Hamilton called attention to the nature of the reference to the treaty of 1846, which, under the Treaty of Washington, was submitted, together with the Northwestern boundary question, to the decision of the German Emperor. He regretted that the English Government had allowed upon that part of the Oregon treaty an interpretation fatal to the just claims of England. Rosario Strait long after 1846 was the only known navigable channel between Oregon and Vancouver's Island, and hence was undoubtedly the channel indicated in the treaty of 1846. Yet the Government, with unhappy ingenuity, excluded the arbitrator from the consideration of this particular channel. He found no fault with the Emperor William. He thought the Geneva Arbitrators would have acted more wisely had they anticipated his method, and confined themselves to rendering their decision without giving the reasons therefor. Lord Hamilton said he would make no motion, and only desired to obtain from the House such an expression of opinion as would discourage the making of treaties hereafter on the "give all, take nothing" principle.

Capt. Ballie Cochrane said Earl Granville's foreign policy had always been the reverse of that of Aberdeen, Palmerston, Russell, and Stanley. It had recently given to Russia 500 miles of frontier in Asia. The negotiations with the United States had been pursued in accordance with the same policy of conciliation and humiliation.

Viscount Enfield defended Earl Granville and vindicated the course he had taken. The northwestern boundary question was an intricate one, and none was better adapted for arbitration. He traced the history of the boundary dispute and the successive negotiations and final settlement. As an Englishman, he regretted the decision, but he cheerfully and ungrudgingly accepted it.

The Hon. Percy Wyndham regarded the Emperor's decision as the natural one, because the concessions in the Washington Treaty excluded evidence which might have led to a different result.

Mr. Eastwick thought the Government should have insisted on a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty of 1846, in which the word "mid-channel" was plainly used.

Viscount Bury could not but feel that the Emperor's decision was a serious blow, but it would be a waste of time to reopen the negotiation. Probably arbitration would soon be required again to settle the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Lord John Manners said the Government was unwise in consenting to a restricted instead of an open arbitration.

Mr. Gladstone contended that a restricted arbitration was better than none. While the English had been defeated, he showed that the arbitration had removed causes of irritation, and restored friendship between two great nations. The subject was then dropped.

PALESTINE.

LONDON, May 2.—The trouble between the Latin and Greek monks at Bethlehem has subsided, and order has been restored. The Porte leaves the guilty unpunished, but Russia demands their punishment.

Hopes are expressed that the Great Powers will now settle the dispute about the custody of the holy places out of which this scandal arose, but they hesitate to approach a question of so delicate a character.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 2.—The Carlist prisoners on one of the Canary Islands mutinied some days ago, when the guard fired on them and many were killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Barcelona says Gen. Vilande has issued an order granting an amnesty to all Carlists who surrender within eight days, except those who deserted from the Spanish army and the leaders, and requiring the inhabitants of Berga to pay $10,000 for allowing the Carlists under Saballs to enter the town.

Recruiting of volunteers who are to be brought into active service against the Carlists is in progress throughout Spain.

MEXICO.

New York Herald Special.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, May 1.—The *Herald* correspondent at the City of Mexico, says that the treaty prorogating the Claims Commission has been approved by Congress, and that Manuel Zamacona has been appointed Commissioner; that the fath[illegible] of Mr. Hatch, the American Consul at Merida, [illegible] dead; that the Administration party has elected [illegible] President of Congress for May; that Lozada is losing ground daily, but has not yet been cap[illegible], and that Gen. Canto, the murderer of Pat[illegible] died several days ago in prison.

TURKEY.

LONDON, May 2.—The Turkish Government has ordered 400,000 rifles in the United States.

The case of the Bank of England [illegible] was again before the Court to-day. After [illegible] tion of several witnesses the prisoners were remanded to jail.

An accident occurred to-night to a train from London for Chester. Several persons are reported killed and injured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Rear-Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, visited the Sultan yesterday, and in the evening took his departure for Vienna.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 2.—Baron Louis Deviel has been elected a member of the French Academy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 2.—In the Tichborne trial, to-day, the French tutors of Sir Roger Tichborne were examined, and gave testimony which is regarded as fatal to the hopes of the claimant.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 2.—The Emperors of Germany and Russia paid a visit to Gen. Todleben last evening, and listened to his lecture on Sebastopol.

ITALY.

ROME, May 2.—Gen. Garibaldi is reported to be alarmingly ill.

The Ministerial crisis continues. The King has consulted Ricasoli and Minghetti, who both advise the return of the Ministry to office.

Judicial Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., May 2.—A Convention of lawyers of this Judicial Circuit, which met at East St. Louis this afternoon, nominated the Hon. Levi Davis, of Alton, for Judge. Judge Gillespie, of Edwardsville, and Judge Snyder, of Belleville, are also in the field as independent candidates for the same office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The meeting of attorneys in the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Illinois, held at East St. Louis this afternoon, at Market Hall, was presided over by Judge W. H. Underwood, of Belleville, Charles P. Wise, of Alton, acting as Secretary. It was evident the friends of Levi Davis, of Alton, were in the majority, and many of the supporters of Judges W. H. Snyder and Jos. Gillespie refused to take part in the meeting, stating they had already pledged themselves. About thirty who were not pledged agreed to support the nominee of the meeting, upon which Chas. W. Thomas, of Belleville, protested, asserting the meeting was merely called for an expression of opinion, and that no pledge of support could be given. St. Clair County was represented by twenty or more lawyers, while Bond County had but one representative. After some sparring, Judge Metcalf, of Edwardsville, nominated Levi Davis, of Acton. Charles W. Thomas, of Belleville, objected to the manner in which the nomination was made, and, on being called to order, left the hall, followed by twelve or fifteen others. The remaining eighteen then unanimously nominated Judge Davis, and the meeting adjourned. It is understood that Judges Gillespie and Snyder will run, and the friends of each are confident of electing their candidate.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., May 2.—Last night a fire occurred here in the woolen mill of Weiss, Ginther & Co. The building was an old one, and has not been used much for manufacturing purposes for some years. The machinery did not amount to much. In it were stored $2,000 worth of wool, and about $10,000 worth of staves, the latter the property of A. McBain & Co. There is no insurance except $2,500 on the building. Coincident with the fire, Samuel Pertue, an insurance detective, who, while here attending court as a witness in an alleged case for arson, had been arrested on a United States warrant for playing Government detective, and had been allowed to go round the town in custody of a policeman, made his escape.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 2.—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in Truman & Morse's hay-pressing building, spreading to the flouring mill, and thence to the lumber-yard of Cooper & Jones. An hour later another fire was discovered on South Eighth street, supposed to have caught from the cinders. The building was occupied by White & Forrest as a law office. The flames spread to Leubner's store, Burns' hardware store, Haukohl's leather store, and Maerklin's drug-store. Total loss from both fires, $30,000.

MADOC, Ontario, May 2.—A fire this morning destroyed the Hoffman House and the block of stores in which it was situated, together with the Presbyterian Church and Town Hall. Loss, $30,000.

INSURANCE CASE.

Serious Charges Brought Against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—A suit was commenced to-day in the Circuit Court of this county by Frederick Selle against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. The petition of plaintiff states that previous to 1869 the Company did a large and remunerative business, and the annual income from premiums was $1,500,000, but that the Directors have wasted and misapplied this fund in purchasing ground and erecting a building costing nearly $1,000,000, thus unlawfully and improperly diverting the funds of the Company which should have been applied to the dividends to policy-holders; that many of the Directors of the Company were interested in said building as contractors, and charged prices for work and materials largely in excess of current rates at the time; that the Directors have loaned to themselves and their relatives and friends large sums of money belonging to the Company, aggregating over half a million of dollars on insufficient or no security at all, they knowing the loans to be unsafe and imprudent investments; that the business of the Company has been conducted in a wasteful and extravagant manner, the expenses for the past year having been $300,000 in excess of what was necessary, and this simply to enrich favorites and friends; that, with careful management, two dividends of at least 20 per cent each could have been paid; that defendants, to keep their wasteful and fraudulent acts from the policy-holders, have by purchase got the capital stock of the Company in their own hands and that of their friends, and that they retain their positions by a small minority vote; that the Directors have failed and refused, during the past two years, to make full explanatory reports of the condition and transactions of the Company; that the Directors, to deceive the policy-holders, have issued and published false and fraudulent statements of the affairs and condition of the Company. Still other charges of irregularities and wrongful acts are made against the defendants. The plaintiff asks that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets, and administer the affairs of the Company. That the building on the corner of Locust and Sixth streets be sold and the proceeds be applied according to the act of incorporation; that loans past due be collected; that the salaries and expenses be reduced; that defendants shall reimburse the Company for losses sustained by reason of their wrongful and fraudulent acts, and be forever enjoined from further interfering with the assets or business of the Company.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Coopers' Strike in New York—Mill Operatives on a Strike in Rhode Island.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The coopers' strike is becoming more extensive, and the men in this city and neighborhood are evidently co-operating. Time or wages do not enter into the present contest, as the men are only striking against the use of Eastern-made barrels, which can be furnished in New York much cheaper than they can be manufactured. A few of the largest employers have acceded to the demands of the men.

The society of coopers in Manhattan district numbers 1,700 members, and, it is said, have a large "strike fund" in the treasury. The organization extends through the country, with a total membership of 17,000, and the officers of the society say the present movement has the sanction of all the lodges in the United States. The strike, up to the present time, has not become general, but, as many of the large dealers have heavy contracts to fill, it seems likely that a temporary settlement will be made. It is said that hundreds of the most intelligent workmen are opposed to the present movement, but they claim that the strike was directed by the Grand Master of the Union, at Cleveland, who has issued orders that the trade of the non-society men in the Eastern States must be crushed out.

LATER.—The strike of the coopers is virtually ended. Several of the largest manufacturers conceded the demands of the strikers to-day, and the men returned to work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—The mill-owners in Woonsocket shut their gates to-day. All is quiet at the delaine mill. At Olneyville everything goes on as usual, the disturbance of last evening not being renewed. The mills in the Pawtucket Valley were not troubled with the ten-hour strike; no hands have left, and everything is running as usual.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—The mills from which any considerable number of operatives have struck for ten hours have shut down, and will not start again, it is understood, until they can run full force on the old schedule of time. The larger proportion of mills in the State are not affected by the strike, and the suspension of the others will probably not be of long duration.

President Grant at Home.

G[illegible]ENA, Ill., May 2.—At ten o'clock this morning the President[illegible] Committee of Reception called on the Hon. J. [illegible] the residence of L. S. Felt, Esq. President, [illegible] Ryan, Chairman, addressed the [illegible] of Galena to [illegible] the desire of the citizens [illegible] reception at his [illegible] him a public reception, requesting him to name [illegible] residence, and re[illegible] be most convenient to rece[illegible] time it would [illegible] dent replied, from 2 to 5 to-[illegible] them. The President [illegible] afternoon. The Committee after [illegible] (Saturday) public announcement of the time [illegible] made a [illegible] tion, inviting all to attend and pay their recep[illegible] to the President, at his old residence, which [illegible] been put in order and decorated for the occa[illegible] sion.

Quite a number of distinguished Iowans, together with many old friends, paid their respects to the President to-day.

After the transaction of public business, the President spent two or three hours visiting old acquaintances. The President had intended making a longer stay in Galena, but owing to delays on his Western trip, he is compelled to shorten it.

The private reception at the residence of R. H. McClellan, this evening, was a grand affair, passing off with the greatest eclat.

Mysterious Tragedy.

COLUMBUS, O., May 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the dead man found near this city, on the Baltimore Railroad track, yesterday, supposed to be Charles King, rendered a verdict to-day that the deceased came to his death from a blow administered by some person unknown. From the testimony of several witnesses, it appears that on Wednesday evening Kelley, and Sullivan who is now in the hospital badly wounded, and another man named Jack, went across the Alum Creek Bridge, and the next morning Jack recrossed the bridge alone and has disappeared. The ground in the vicinity where the dead man was found indicates a severe struggle, and a fight no doubt occurred. Sullivan says he and King were friends, and came here from Cincinnati a few days ago; that they met this man called Jack, and started on a visit west of the city. Sullivan's talk, beyond this, gives no insight into this mysterious affair. Both men, when found, had their pockets turned inside out. This would indicate that, if found, Jack could tell something about this tragedy.

Serious Railroad Accident.

MONTREAL, May 2.—This morning, at 5:30 o'clock, as the Portland Express on the Grand Trunk Railroad was passing the twenty-seventh mile-post, near Soixanter, the three last cars, a Pullman and two others, left the track by the spreading of the rails, broke the coupling, and rolled down an embankment over thirty feet high. Thirty-two persons, more or less injured, were brought to Montreal by the forward part of the train. The others were left at St. Hyacinthe and Beloeil. Several were frightfully hurt. Most of the passengers were Americans. The following are the names of a few of the injured: George Thurber, of Upton, Quebec, seriously injured internally, and badly cut about the head; the Very Rev. Dean Slack, of Bedford, Quebec, face bruised and cut, several ribs broken; A. F. Parker, of Worcester, Mass., and William Taylor slightly bruised; Mrs. E. Brooks and George Brooks, of Sherbrooke, slightly injured; G. H. Greeley, of Boston, badly cut about the legs, had a narrow escape from burning to death, the stove having fallen upon him, setting fire to his clothes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 2.—A westward-bound freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad ran off the track at Utica, this morning, in consequence of a switch being misplaced. The engine was demolished, and a large number of cars smashed. It was near 3 o'clock this afternoon before any later trains could pass the wreck.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Proceedings of the National Sanitary Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—The paper of Dr. Elisha Harris, of New York, read before the Public Health Association to-day, on "Sanitary Administration," closes with the following suggestions and conclusions:

First—It is desirable that a most practicable and acceptable outline of a general State law for protecting the public health, and prolonging human life should be prepared by this Association and submitted to the best judicial minds.

Second—The useful operations and influences of State Boards of Health, organized already, demonstrate the true economy and public necessity of skillful sanitary investigations.

Third—The early adoption of a good method of local sanitary administration will greatly promote the interest of the public health and permanent welfare of the people.

Fourth—Skillful supervision and early summarizing of the registered vital statistics in each State ought to be a branch of duty to be performed under the direction of the State Board of Health, so far at least as the sanitary question is concerned.

Fifth—Inquiries and records of observations relating to diseases contagious, matters of public concern, wherever pursued will tend to facilitate securing the support of State law and organization.

Sixth—The practical application of physical knowledge and scientific principles to the promotion of hygienic improvement now rank with contributions from Physiology, Pathology, and Etiology, and in local as well as general efforts for the promotion of sanitary improvements. It is a duty to invoke whatever contributions can be made by any and all of these ends of public hygiene.

Seventh—Experience has shown that the local intelligence and effort that are elicited by the examination of local sanitary wants increase the popular knowledge of practical sanitary science, and facilitate the progress of correct methods of sanitary administration.

Dr. William Clendenin, Health Officer of Cincinnati, in a long paper on the nature of diseases, gave numerous instances of wrong diagnosis on infant mortality, to which he has given much attention. He said among children sickness and mortality follow the months, and in cities it is generally increased from 15 to 20 per cent by the heat of summer. There is also, perhaps, a slight increase during the winter months, and yet mortuary tables compiled with great accuracy for many years prove most positively that on the average of years, and also in each single successive year, the mortality is excessive in cities and large towns, as compared with the immediate adjacent country districts under the same climatic conditions. Again, the death-rate is never uniform through all portions of a city. Those parts which are clean, the houses properly constructed and well ventilated, and where the inhabitants have pure water and good food, show moderate bills of mortality, while, on the other hand, those localities in which the streets are narrow and filthy, and where poor people live in cellars or underground rooms, or crowded together in tenement buildings, erected perhaps upon ground made of the sweepings of streets and market-places, and the debris of the city, and where contents of privies, surcharge the porus earth around, the death rate is always much higher, and especially when to those conditions is added a high temperature. Wherever these conditions are met with, sickness must ensue, and thus not only dentition, and other physiological processes incident to growth and development, may become abnormal; but, if long continued, they certainly result in physical deteriorations. Nor can the rich selfishly conclude that they will not be affected by these evils which they allow to scourge the poor.

Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, read an interesting paper on the sewerage of that city.

The report of Dr. Hartshorne, of the Special Committee on Quarantine, which, after warm opposition, was recommitted, recommended the following principles: 1. Personal quarantine is not under any known circumstances justifiable by principles of sanitary science, or of any possible advantage. Sick persons on a vessel at quarantine should be cared for in the appropriate hospital. Well persons, if a vessel be infected, should be required to leave it at once, and should, whatever the disease in the vessel, be allowed immediate liberty of departure. 2. The only legitimate purposes of quarantine is the inspection of vessels for the detection and removal of causes of disease which they may transport. Such removal requires a suspected vessel to be at once emptied of her cargo and passengers, so that process of purification may be effectually applied. 3. Detention of vessels or cargo and at quarantine should last no longer than is necessary for thorough disinfection, which, with the improvements now available, need never be more than ten days as maximum, seldom more than five days. 4. Quarantine for purposes of ship inspection and purification requires local establishments at a distance from every part, similar to those employed for rigidly restrictive quarantine.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Conflict of Authority—New Liquor Law.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 2.—The Legislature of this State, being at loggerheads with the Executive, appointed, during the last session, a Board of Public Works, independent of the Governor. It was generally supposed that he was quietly acquiescing in their movements to avoid trouble. This Board of Public Works appointed a Superintendent and Board of Directors of their own for the Penitentiary and hospital. Yesterday, May 1, that being the appointed time for their taking possession, they appeared in full force at the Penitentiary at Moundsville to take possession. Superintendent Shollicrose, having conferred with Gov. Jacobs, who is present in this city, and acting upon his authority, refused to admit this Board, and ordered the guard to shoot anyone who attempted to enter without his permission. The Board returned to this city, last evening, for consultation as to their future movements. The *Intelligencer* compares this episode to the Modoc warfare and the besieged lava beds. Gov. Jacobs has, by this action, shown his intention to firmly maintain his position.

The new Liquor law of this State went into effect yesterday, causing a number of the smaller saloons to close.

Suicides.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—Geo. L. Neshel, formerly a res[illegible] of New Orleans, but for several years past [illegible] in St. Louis, committed suicide at the "G[illegible] Lion" tavern in the lower part of this city [illegible] morning by shooting himself through the heart. [illegible]ness, despondency, and domestic trouble are [illegible] supposed cause.

Christian Stretle was found dead in his boarding house, 597 South Fourteenth street, this morning, having evidently shot himself through the mouth with a pistol. He was a stranger in the city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 2.—L. B. Good, a prominent citizen of Glencoe, Minn., committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Col. W. A. Cameron, who, during the war, commanded the Fifth United States Artillery, committed suicide to-day, because of removal from the Custom-House. The deceased, who was a relative of Gen. Burnside, was at times deranged, in consequence of a wound received while in the army.

Sporting News.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Trainers' and Drivers' Association has unanimously adopted a resolution requiring all the members to abide by the rules on and after May 3,—that is, that no driver in the Association shall drive or enter a horse on any track governed by the rules of the National Association. Among the trainers and drivers who voted were McMann, Mace, Doble, Boden, Parker, and Lovett. The National Association had previously refused a conference to consider rules beneficial to all concerned.

LONDON, May 2.—The first spring meeting at at Newmarket was brought to a close to-day. The race for 1,000 guineas was won by Cecilia, Angela second, and Windermere third. Fourteen ran. The betting previous to the start was eight to one against the winner.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—It appears that the announcement of the sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was premature. Both parties have not yet agreed to such action, and the sale will not be advertised until they do.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Work commenced at Benicia, to-day, on the Central Narrow-Gauge Railroad. Ex-Senator Cole and Jesse Grant were present, with a large concourse of people.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Articles of incorporation have been filed, in the Secretary of State's office, of the Louisville, Wabash & Toledo Railway, with a capital of $2,000,000. The road is designed to run from Rushville to Marion, Ind., 70 miles. At Rushville the road will connect with the projected road from that point to North Vernon, and at Marion with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.

TAINTOR ECLIPSED.

A Philadelphia Banker Makes Away with $700,000.

Philadelphia (April 30) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The details of a recent failure of Harrison Grambo, banker, of this city, throw in the shade anything you have had in Wall street in this line in some time, not even excepting the recent exploit of the tainted Taintor.

Mr. Grambo began his career at the foot of the ladder; indeed, it is said that his father's funeral expenses were paid some years ago by a collection taken up by the old gentleman's former business associates, so reduced had the family become pecuniarily. After the death of the elder Grambo, the hero of this story engaged in a mercantile business, but, owing to the peculiarity of his method, it was not long before he found himself a wreck. His next effort was in banking. He started out on a large scale at once, and so far as assumption and cheek could give him tone, he had it. But the brokers of the city never took to him very kindly.

Grambo gave sneer for sneer, and kept on in the uneven tenor of his way, unmindful of the steady old burghers, who frequently prophesied his downfall. In course of time he fitted up his offices in a princely style, and wondering countrymen were frequent recipients of Grambo's circulars, with the interior of the banking palace engraved thereon. The counting-house and the private offices, with sofas and easy chairs, and all the papers and royal ingrain carpets, were therein displayed, and people who knew nothing of the inside workings of this wonderful institution said Grambo was a wonderfully successful man. Confiding laborers and clerks, and working women and farmers brought him their money to invest, and always received the interest promptly on time; but what of the principal? Echo answers what!

Mr. Grambo's sisters were provided with a comfortable home. Grambo moved into Walnut street, that locality so dear to the heart of Philadelphia respectability; costly pictures adorned his walls, the finest viands tempted his palate, and Grambo went on prospering with other people's money. Not content with possessing the finest offices, he fitted up a sub-office in gorgeous style in the rooms of the Board of Brokers, which was at once the envy of the younger members and an object of sarcasm to the older heads.

The banking palace in Walnut street—Mr. Grambo's office was also in Walnut street—although very fine, could hardly be expected to suffice for the Philadelphia Gould, and he began to cast his eyes around for a more palatial building wherein he might organize a banking house without a rival on the American continent. There is in Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, a very elegant marble building, formerly occupied by Bailey & Co., jewelers, and this building the adventurous Grambo decided to possess. He sought out Mr. Joseph Tobias, the owner, and made a bargain with that gentleman. Mr. Tobias agreed to expend $15,000 in repairs and alterations, and Grambo decided to move in as soon as possible. The repairs were completed, and Mr. Tobias congratulated himself on the possession of such a desirable tenant.

A few days ago, before Grambo was ready to move, an ugly rumor touching his solvency began to spread. An investigation proved the correctness of the rumor, and it required but two or three days to ascertain definitely that Grambo had failed for $700,000. A man to whom he was indebted for gardening went into the stable one night, and there found two furniture cars loaded with household furniture, awaiting the flight of a few more hours for its removal to the house formerly occupied by the Grambos. A few evenings ago a crowd was attracted to the new banking house to see an iron manufacturer remove some iron work that Grambo had ordered. Two or three days more elapsed, and the financier of the period found himself arrested on three distinct charges of embezzlement. Bail was furnished in each instance, but there are more charges pending, and Mr. Grambo, from present appearances, has an excellent chance of verifying in his own person the experience of one who suddenly finds himself transferred from a palace to a prison. Speculation, a desire to ape the habits and follies of men who can afford to gratify their wishes, and an overweening vanity and belief in his own cleverness, seem to have been the causes of Mr. Grambo's downfall, and the moral of the story, though plain, will be commented on for a day, and men will fail with other people's money just the same as ever.

At a hearing to-day in the case of Grambo it was announced that a warrant had been issued forcing him into bankruptcy. His liabilities are $700,000 and his assets $100,000. His residence cost, with the furniture, $120,000; but it is heavily mortgaged.

COLORADO.

Sale of a Valuable Silver Mine—Mining and Agricultural Prospects—Immigration.

DENVER, May 2.—The Caribou silver mine and reduction works, situated in Boulder County, about forty miles northwest of Denver, considered one of the best silver mines ever opened in the United States, has been sold to the Nederland Mining Company of Holland for $6,000,000. The net profits of the mine for several months past have averaged $1,000 per day. The new company will immediately double the capacity of the mill. Experts from Holland and England reported from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of ore in sight, and that the mine was worth $6,000,000. M. A. Shaffenburg, of Denver, has taken possession of the mine and tunnel, as agent of the Nederland Company.

Recent heavy snows in the mountains insure abundance of water for gulch-mining. Reports from different mining-districts all show that the coming season will be one of great activity in the mines of Colorado.

The exceedingly dry and pleasant winter caused serious forebodings as to agricultural prospects, which recent rains and snows have entirely removed. About 3,000 immigrants arrived here during the month of April. A very large increase in the population of the Territory is certain during the season.

NAVIGATION.

The Straits of Mackinac Fully Open—Other Items.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—The Straits of Mackinac are fully open. Several propellers passed down last evening. It is blowing a gale there this morning from the northeast.

The Saulte Ste. Marie Canal will be open on the 5th instant.

PORT HURON, May 2.—The propeller Idaho passed down at 5:55 this afternoon, the first boat through the Straits.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	47,032
Last year	19,966
Total receipts to date	3,248,536
Last year	2,590,158
Exports for week	64,800
Last year	29,740
Total exports to date	2,097,500
Last year	1,759,217
Stock at all United States ports	431,138
Last year	269,725
Stock at all interior towns	81,298
Last year	36,751
Stock at Liverpool	[illegible]
Last year	844,[illegible]
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	228,000
Last year	171,000

Alleged Indian Ring.

NEW YORK, May 2.—O. S. Dawson, according to the *Tribune*, says that he offered to furnish the whole amount of beef wanted for the Indian Agencies at $462,875 less than the contract price made last evening, and that his bid was ostensibly rejected on a technicality, but really because of the Indian "Ring" influence.

Ocean Steamship News.

MOVILLE, May 2.—The steamship Sidonian, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Arrived—Steamers City of Baltimore, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, and Rhein, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The steamship Java, from New York, has arrived.

The Cincinnati Festival.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Theodore Thomas and Anna Louise Carey have arrived for participation in the May festival. Twelve hundred school-children rehearsed for the festival this morning. This afternoon the country societies from Hamilton and Urbana rehearsed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

In Dubuque, yesterday morning, while a dance was in progress at the City Hall, Byron Clark, who had been imbibing rather too freely, fell from an open window, a distance of fifty feet, striking a huckster stand below, and mangling his body horribly, so that there is no prospect of his recovery.

Felix Duaros, a well-known stock, money and exchange broker of New Orleans, is reported to have absconded with $100,000 belonging to his patrons.

PADWICK.

His Noble Dupes—Hamilton, Newcastle, and Hastings.

London Correspondence of the Boston Post.

A recent lawsuit adds one more melancholy illustration of the feverish dissipations into which addle-headed young nobles of high lineage involve themselves in the so-called mild Victorian age. The fame of Padwick may possibly not have reached the ears of your readers. None is more familiar to the frequenters of Pall Mall or St. James', or more distressful to the blue-blooded young gentlemen whose extravagant expenditure exceeds by no means circumscribed incomes. Let me inform you that Padwick, as known to fame, is a many-sided personage. He is a man about town, a high liver, a connoisseur of the arts, a distinguished authority on wine, the collector of an elegant library, the owner of five or six cosy country houses and shooting-boxes, the occupant of a town palace, and a man whose name is seldom absent from the list of runners at any of the races which the fashionable world is accustomed to patronize. His stud is known to rival those of Lord Stamford, the Duke of Beaufort, Admiral Rou's and Sir Joseph Hawley; even Baron Rothschild must recognize in him an equine foeman worthy of his steel. Mr. Padwick is a man of gracious and insinuating manners, winning his way subtly into the confidence of his young racing friends, and becoming speedily hand and glove with such as are ready to stake lordly fortunes against the result of a Derby or Chester. When money begins to run short with the young aristocrat, there is the smiling Padwick at his elbow, with an unlimited supply of ready funds, with which he is more than willing to part, for considerations which seem, at the excited moment, of the least importance in the world. Mr. Padwick becomes my lord's bosom friend; my lord tastes the contents of the Padwickian cellar, sits under the Padwickian mahogany in the country, following the Padwickian hounds, and reveling in the Padwickian good cheer; best of all, Padwick puts him up to a neat thing or two at Epsom or Ascot, where he finds himself winning and gloriously happy. Padwick is, in short, the best fellow in the world—for a while; he only becomes Mephistophelean when it is absolutely necessary. By-and-by, the secret of all Padwick's glossily delightful ways appears. My lord finds, one morning, that he has simply bound himself over to Mr. Padwick, hand and foot; that Mr. Padwick is his absolute despot; that he can't eat bread at his own table without Mr. Padwick's august consent.

Within the past six or seven years three young noblemen have become notorious for their extravagance, dissipation, gigantic gambling at the races, and scapegrace careers generally; and all three have, significantly enough, enrolled themselves on the well-nigh endless roll of Mr. Padwick's victims. Two Dukes and a Marquis have become abject slaves of this insatiable personage, who has contrived to bring two of them, at least, to irretrievable ruin, and the third to a state of complete subjection to his will. These were the Duke of Hamilton, who holds the noblest and most ancient title in Scotland, is a descendant not only of Scotch but of French Kings, and inherited estates so vast that Padwick has been unable, with the Duke's eager assistance, and in alliance with half a dozen notorious belles of the demi-monde, to exhaust; the Duke of Newcastle, son of the estimable nobleman who accompanied the Prince of Wales to the United States, and about as great a contrast to his father in all respects as can well be imagined; and the poor, silly, generous young Marquis of Hastings, who died of intensely fast living some two or three years ago.

Let me tell you that Newcastle and Hamilton are cousins, and that in the blood which unites them there seems to be a streak of reckless and extravagant passion. The late Duke of Hamilton, son of the so-called "Proud Duke," was a dissipated gambler, drunkard, and roue. His sister, the Lady Susan Hamilton, who married the late Duke of Newcastle, and was the mother of the present ruined Duke, was divorced from her husband after a marriage of eighteen years. More than one of her sons has turned out badly, for the Lord Arthur Clinton who was mixed up in the Park and Bolton affair three years ago was one of them. Thus the sons of the Duke of Hamilton and Lady Susan, his sister, have run the course which seems compelled by the very Hamilton blood. Both are still fine-looking young men, who in personal appearance would be pointed out and distinguished in the most select drawing-room in London; and Hamilton, at least, is credited with being possessed of some share of brains. There is a difference in their ages, Newcastle being about 40, and Hamilton only 28.

The career of the poor Marquis of Hastings had not a little romance in it, and above all was a severe lesson which seemed likely to have a good effect on the sprouts of the nobility; but it did not seem to impress his boon companions,—Hamilton and Newcastle,—who went on afterwards from bad to worse. Newcastle has become a bankrupt, and is supposed to be living on his wife's settlement. The enterprising Padwick not long ago instituted a suit against him to recover a gambling debt of about half a million of dollars, and though Mr. Gladstone, who is the administrator of the Newcastle estate, sharply contested it, succeeded in recovering nearly the whole amount. Padwick has also succeeded in getting the Duke of Hamilton fairly in limbo, although—happily for the heavy entails resting upon the lands and mines of the family—he cannot reach the bottom of the estate. As a fact, Padwick has become a sort of life-possessor of the Hamilton property, and actually lives at the Duke's castle and houses, ordering the servants round much as he pleases, entertaining the Duke as his submissive guest at the ancestral table, and doling out to him a stipulated income, beyond which the stout-hearted Padwick is adamant.

Padwick has been known to have congenial company cosily lodged at Hamilton Castle through the shooting season, while the young Duke was chafing under his restricted income among an abandoned set of scapegraces, men and women, at a comparatively modest lodge in the region of Regent's Park. As for the Marquis of Hastings, he had run through everything, and Padwick had, pecuniarily, bled him to death before he had reached his 24th year; and when I last saw his dissipated, worn countenance on the racing-ground at Longchamps, not far from Paris, swaggering about in the most vulgarly-flashy of cockney costumes, smoking furiously, swearing, and ogling lorettes, his beard was a mere fuzz, and he was then very near his ruin and his death. He married one of the Ladies Paget, a daughter of the Marquis of Anglesea, who, when engaged to another man, eloped with Hastings on the very eve of her wedding, by going into a shop on Regent street, passing out through the rear, jumping into a cab with him, and hurrying off out of London. The young Marchioness brought no dowry, and after Hastings' death, until her recent second marriage, was for a Marquis' daughter and wife in deplorably straitened circumstances. The whole of the Hastings property, so carefully accumulated early in this century by the Lords Rawdon, was swallowed by racing debts; the last venture being for some £80,000, risked and lost on the Derby, which was the poor youth's death-blow. But Padwick lives and flourishes, and basks in the sunshine of an apparently indestructible though infamous prosperity.

Hanged.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—Miss Susan Eberhart, an accomplice of Spawn in the murder of his wife, was hung to-day at Preston. Her last words were, "I am ready and willing." She was perfectly unmoved, and had no dread of death.

Singular and Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—On Wednesday morning, in Union Township, Crawford County, Ind., Mrs. Mary E. Scott, a highly respected lady, while taking a portion of her head-dress from a drawer, dislodged her husband's revolver, which discharged in falling, and the ball entered the back part of her head, killing her instantly.

Proposition to Clasp Hands.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—A movement is set on foot here for Federals and Confederates to join in the decoration of the graves of soldiers of both sides on the 30th of May. McPherson Post, G. A. R., will join in the movement; also some of the most prominent Confederate officers residing in this city.

Obituary.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—George B. Hicks, a prominent electrician, inventor of the first automatic telegraph reportor, formerly General Agent of the Western Associated Press, died, at his residence in this city, to-day, from the effect of a stroke of paralysis.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Rev. Dr. Joel Parker died in this city this morning, aged 74.

A Mother Drowns Her Three Children.

BRUSSELS, Ont., May 2.—Mrs. Reddy, resident in Grey Township, yesterday drowned her three children while temporarily insane. She subsequently attempted to drown herself.

CITY ITEMS.

At fifteen minutes of 10 o'clock, last night, an alarm of fire was turned in from Box 271, flames having been discovered in a two-story frame building, No. 32 Cook street. They had their origin in the explosion of a kerosene lamp. No damage.

Yesterday afternoon, a young man named G. F. Grundy, a clerk at the Eagle Hotel, on Canal street, absconded, taking with him $65 and a quantity of clothing. He was arrested at a late hour last evening, and locked up at the Armory Police Station.

Yesterday morning a man named George M. Washburn suddenly fell prostrate on the sidewalk, on Dearborn street, opposite Kuhns' Hotel. He was taken up insensible, but subsequently recovered. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of State and Van Buren streets. He was taken to the Armory Station, and afterwards removed to the County Hospital. It is the opinion of the attending physician that the man has congestion of the brain, and cannot live. The man is very genteel in his dress, and, from his letters, it appears that he is an agent of the Howe Sewing Machine Company. He had no money on his person.

Northwestern Associated Press.

OMAHA, Neb., May 2.—The regular annual meeting of the Northwestern Associated Press will be held on Wednesday, the 7th of May, at 12 m., at the new Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGES.

STREET—HAMILTON—On the 30th April, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., by the Right Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, D. D., Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Rev. Canon G. M. Innes, rector, and the Rev. W. A. Young, Richard Juson Street, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., eldest son of Richard P. Street, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., and Emmeline C. Hamilton, youngest daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., of London, Ont. No cards.

YOUNG—EMERY—April 15, at the house of the bride's father, Franklin Emery, Esq., by the Rev. Moses Smith, Mr. Alexander Young and Miss Ella M. Emery; both of Chicago.

HULL—MAHER—On the 28th of April, at St. Bridget's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Gregan, Charles Hull, Esq., and Miss Julia Maher, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

CARMODY—At 112 Rebecca-st., May 2, Mr. John Carmody, aged 65 years.
Funeral Sunday at half-past 10 a. m.
☞ New York papers please copy.

BROWN—At Indianapolis, Sunday, April 27, of pleuro pneumonia, Leverett Brown, aged 38.

JENSON—May 1, No. 20 Ray-av., of child-birth; child still-born, Mrs. Lizzie Jenson.

HALE—April 30, at the Grand Central Hotel, of organic disease of the brain, Mrs. D. J. Hale.

BLACK—Died at his residence, No. 121 Rush-st., April 30, of consumption, J. R. Black, of Canada.

WOOD—At No. 563 Wabash-av., on April 30 of inflammation of the brain, Maria L. Wood.

BLACKMAN—Of cerebro-spinal meningitis, April 30, at No. 125 Walnut-st., Charles Blackman.

PIERCE—May 1, at No. 651 Elston-av., of typhoid fever, Frank L. Pierce.

MARRIGAN—May 2, at No. 112 North Clinton-st., of congestion of the brain, Thomas Marrigan.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS
VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square, New York.

In Geneva—10 Grand Quai.
In London—29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris—Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.
ANOTHER GRAND SALE OF
Household Furniture,
From several first-class Dwellings.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Ice Chests, Whatnots, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Sideboards, Stoves, Crockery, Carpets, Mirrors, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, 50 Pkgs. Glassware.
Also, at 11 o'clock, Buggies, Wagons, and Harnesses.
On Saturday, May 3, at 9 o'clock sharp.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR TUESDAY SALE
Will be a very attractive one, and will include
Dry Goods, Hats and Caps,
Misses' & Child's Pique Suits, Shawls,
Gents' Lisle Thread & British Hosiery,
A large line of Ribbons, and
Silk, Gingham, & Linen Parasols,
And, at 11 a. m., 100 rolls ASS'D CARPETS
TUESDAY, May 6, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers
AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday, May 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
As the season advances our consignments are pressing for money, and we shall CLOSE OUT 500 CASES OF VERY DESIRABLE GOODS.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
IMMENSE SALE OF
Household Goods, &c.,
This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
Magnificent Parlor Sets, in Silk and Plush.
Marble-top Chamber Sets.
Large line Brussels and Wool Carpets.
Lounges, of every kind.
Spring Beds and Mattresses.
Baby Carriages, Desks, and Wardrobes.
Marble-top Tables, Sideboards,
Cooking Stoves, Bureaus, & Washstands, &c.
A splendid assortment of second-hand and new goods.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

10 Crates W. G. Crockery,
12 Casks W. G. Crockery,
3 Casks C. C. Ware,
50 Decorated Toilet Sets,
At auction, in open lots, to the trade, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

30 Second-hand Sewing Machines,
In perfect running order, at Auction, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

300 CANARY BIRDS,
20 WEST INDIA PARROTS,
10 ENGLISH BULLFINCHES,
And a large assortment of other Birds.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

50 Rolls Choice Canton Matting,
IN CHECK AND WHITE,
AT AUCTION, TO-DAY.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

FOUND—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with white spot on breast. The owner can have same by applying at Tribune press-room after 3 o'clock tonight. COL. GROSSMAN.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT!
NINETY DAYS POSTPONEMENT.
A Full Drawing Certain.
$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts!
10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.
$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars!

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who drew them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each.	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash.		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First—Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against any error or any just cause of complaint. The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. L. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also to Bookstores of N. PHILLIPS, 152 Dearborn-st., and 957 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; F. FITZPATRICK, 863 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AT THE
Marble-Front Dwelling,
884 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of very rich Parlor Furniture, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Easy Chairs, Elegant Velvet Parlor Carpets, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Real Lace Curtains, Crockery, Table Ware, Glassware, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Sale absolute.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Important Art Sale.
HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of art-lovers to a new and valuable collection of
PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART,
Collected during the past year by CHARLES RODE, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, and which will be on exhibition at
CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., commencing on Monday, May 5, 1873. This collection comprises choice examples of the best Foreign and American Schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known Artists:

Cielle Ferrere,	Prof. Sunderland,	E. D. Lewis,
Zach Noterman,	Jacques Carabain,	W. L. Sontag,
Otto Erdeman,	Carl Becker,	C. P. Ream,
Louis Robbe,	G. Sus,	Harry Young,
Francois Musin,	H. Van Seben,	John Dou[illegible],
E. Castan,	Prof. A. Doll,	A. Van W. [illegible],
L. Lampe,	R. Maes,	J. C. Wiggins,
H. Volta,	Van Lockhurst,	Van Severdonck,
Amberg,	Van Lampatten,	F. Deschamps,
Van Starkenberg,	E. Morris,	H. Lat.

The whole to be sold BY AUCTION, without reserve,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Afternoons and Evenings, May 7 and 8, commencing at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

VALUABLE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.
N. E. Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
N. W. Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
5 Lots in Egandale, desirably located.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
A Mammoth Stock
OF
Household Furniture,
Brussels and other Carpets,
SEVERAL FINE
PIANO FORTES,
Organs and Melodeons,
Commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m., on SATURDAY, May 3, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO. will sell, SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ a. m., the largest assortment of elegant
Household Furniture!
Ever offered in this city.
25 Splendid Parlor Suits.
25 Superb Chamber Suits.
75 different styles and qualities of Carpets.
Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Book-Cases, Sideboards, Desks, Ice Boxes, &c., &c.
25 Superior Sewing Machines.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] South Canal-st.